

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1971

Established 1887

WEATHER - PARIS: Rain. Temp. 59-67. Tomorrow: Paris: Cloudy. Yesterday: 59-67. Today: 59-67. Tomorrow: Sunny. Temp. 59-67. Tomorrow: Sunny. Temp. 59-67. Tomorrow: Sunny. Temp. 59-67.

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, U.S. Military, and Yugoslavia.

Peking Opposes New Conference About Indochina

HONG KONG, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—Communist China today rejected the idea of a new Geneva conference on Indochina and urged the U.S. decision to vote for Peking's admission into the United Nations.

U.S. Prepares for UN Vote on China Seat

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP).—The State Department said today that the U.S. Ambassador George Ball will begin consultations at the United Nations with other members of the Security Council on a resolution for seating the People's Republic of China and retaining a seat for the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Observers said that if Mr. Whitlam had correctly understood China's views on a new Geneva conference, the People's Daily article could only mean that the Chinese leaders had changed their mind under pressure from their Indochinese allies.

The communiqué said, "Both sides point out that the government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the Chinese people, that Taiwan is a province of China and an inalienable part of China's territory and that the Chinese people's liberation of Taiwan Province is wholly China's internal affair, which brooks no foreign interference."

House Holds Back Greece Aid Funds

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP).—The House of Representatives voted today to hold back \$118 million in U.S. foreign aid from the Greek military government tonight after a heated debate with opponents saying America should not dictate Greek politics.

Ky Reported to Be Quitting Saigon Race

SAIGON, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—President Nguyen Cao Ky has decided to withdraw from the Vietnam Oct. 3 presidential election, informed sources here said.



Nguyen Cao Ky



The bomb-threatened BOAC 747 jumbo jet bathed in searchlights early yesterday morning at Denver airport.

Pilot Foils Bomb Hoaxer, Lands at High-Altitude City

DENVER, Aug. 3 (UPI).—The British Overseas Airways Corp. today outwitted an anonymous caller who threatened to blow up a jumbo jetliner with 381 persons aboard.

Sudan Cabinet Purged of Ex-Reds; Russian Advisers Kept From Work

KHARTOUM, Aug. 3 (UPI).—President Gaafar Numeiri today purged remaining former Communists from his cabinet, recalled three more ambassadors and told some 1,500 Soviet advisers to stay away from their jobs.

Moderates In Jordan Assail King

AMMAN, Aug. 3 (UPI).—East Bank Jordanians—traditional supporters of King Hussein—attacked the Jordanian monarch today for his handling of the Palestinian guerrillas.

Vague on Jet Request

JERUSALEM, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir briefed several members of her cabinet today on a U.S. proposal described by newspapers as calling for a 30-mile Israeli pullback from the Suez Canal.

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Sisco Said to Press Israelis For 30-Mile Pullback in Sinai

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Seen Angry Over Thieu Pressures

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Russians Begin Summer War Games in Hungary

VIENNA, Aug. 3.—The Soviet Union launched in Hungary today summer "tactical maneuvers" that appeared to be as much a political game of pressures on Romania and Yugoslavia as they were war games.

In Great Shape, Astronauts Say; Study Goes On

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Aug. 3.—Apollo-15's three astronauts rested in lunar orbit today as their spacecraft gathered more scientific data about the moon.

House Snag Could Delay Bill on Draft

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (WP).—Chances of final action on the draft bill before Congress starts a month's vacation this weekend all but disappeared today after a House complication was added to Senate opposition.

East German Swims 28 Miles In Baltic to Freedom in the West

BAD BRAHMSTEDT, West Germany, Aug. 3 (UPI).—An East German physician, equipped with a skin-diver's suit and fins, swam 28 miles through the Baltic Sea today to escape to West Germany, border police here said today.



Peter Doebler in Kiel yesterday.

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Labor Party Asks West, Russia Talks on Cutting Naval Forces

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—Britain's opposition Labor party today urged the West to accept Russia's invitation for talks on reducing naval forces in the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean.

U.S. Prepares For UN Vote On China Seat

(Continued from Page 1) tion should Communist China be admitted."

South Korea Is Resigned
SEOUL, Aug. 3.—South Korean officials who had given guarded support to President Nixon's new China policy accepted today as inevitable the U.S. decision to vote for the admission of Communist China into the UN.

Soviet Report
MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (UPI).—The Soviet press today reported without comment the U.S. decision to support the entry of Communist China into the UN.

Numeiri Ousts Ex-Red Aides, Keeps Russian Advisers Idle

(Continued from Page 1) son why the ambassadors there had been recalled.

Lebanon Airliner Diverted by Syria

BEIRUT, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—Syrian authorities today ordered a Lebanese airliner to land in Damascus after it strayed from its scheduled air corridor, an airline spokesman said here.

New WAC Commander

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP).—Mildred C. Bailey was sworn in yesterday as the eighth director of the U.S. Women's Army Corps and was promptly promoted to brigadier general.

Next Week's Berlin Talks Seen Decisive

Big 4 Agree to Try To Reach Accord

By John M. Goshko
BOONN, Aug. 3 (WP).—The four-power Berlin meeting scheduled for next Tuesday has been earmarked as a potentially decisive bargaining session to break the deadlock impeding an agreement about the divided city.

Not Critical
These sources added, however, that the three Western powers involved in the talks do not regard Tuesday's meeting as one of make-or-break dimensions.

As a further spur, Bonn's allies within NATO have made a Berlin accord a precondition for movement toward the Soviet-advocated European security conference.

Subsatellite's Moon Mission

Drawing (right) shows subsatellite being ejected into lunar orbit from instrument bay of Apollo-15 service module, scheduled at 2010 GMT today.

On Moon and in Orbit
The subsatellite will store its data in moon orbit, then release information to earth during ten to 15-minute period each time it crosses face of moon.

Gremlins Keep Haunting Apollo Mission

HOUSTON, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—An oxygen leak threatened to plunge the Apollo-15 astronauts into a major crisis as they circled the moon last night after a triumphant tour of the lunar mountains.

Just Worden And Shadow

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Aug. 3 (AP).—There is a crowd, especially in space, astronaut Alfred M. Worden seemed to be thinking Monday night.

In Great Shape, Astronauts Say as Study Continues

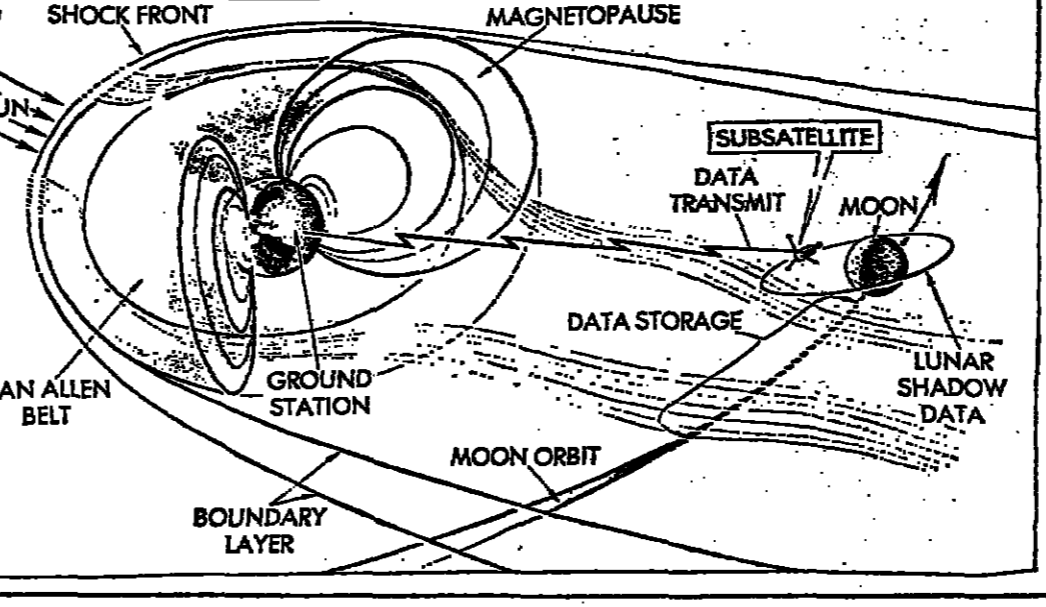
(Continued from Page 1) The drill out of the surface yesterday before starting their last surface excursion.

U.S. Dancer, 30, Found Slain in Swiss Apartment

ST. GALLEN, Switzerland, Aug. 3 (AP).—A blonde American ballerina was stabbed to death in her apartment here just as she was about to leave for her first rehearsal at the theater of this Swiss town.

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Red Moon Robot Stores Up Power

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (AP).—The Soviet Union's robot moon car, Lunokhod-1, is recharging its batteries for its tenth lunar day of operations on the moon's surface.

W. Berlin Admits Wall Victim Error

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (NYT).—The West Berlin government declared today that it had erred in the identification of two men shot down by East German border guards at the wall July 24.

Apollo-15 Schedule

- HOUSTON, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Highlights of Apollo-15's moon flight timetable (all times GMT and subject to change):
TODAY
0104—Start of eight-hour rest period.
0900—End of sleep period.
1900—Possible one-second engine burn to adjust lunar orbit.
2010—Worden activates the release of a 21-inch subsatellite stored in Endeavour's service module.

House Procedural Snag Put Action on Draft Bill in Doubt

(Continued from Page 1) work out a solution to submit to the House today.

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"DOE BOO MEVATY" LYONS
(Rue de Valenciennes, LYONS)

In Eastern Cambodia Air Strikes by Allies Destroy Two Red-Controlled Villages

SAIGON, Aug. 3 (AP).—South Vietnamese fighter-bombers dropped canisters of napalm and U.S. helicopter gunships virtually wiped out two Communist-controlled villages in Cambodia today, field reports said.

Fourth Man Appears in Saigon Race

SAIGON, Aug. 3 (NYT).—A fourth, virtually unknown name in South Vietnam's date in South Vietnam's presidential elections has appeared without fanfare and is expected to be a token rival.

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WEATHER table with columns for city, temperature, and other weather-related data.

Chain Letters and Kidnapping

Group Plans Guerrilla War Against Main U.S. Polluters

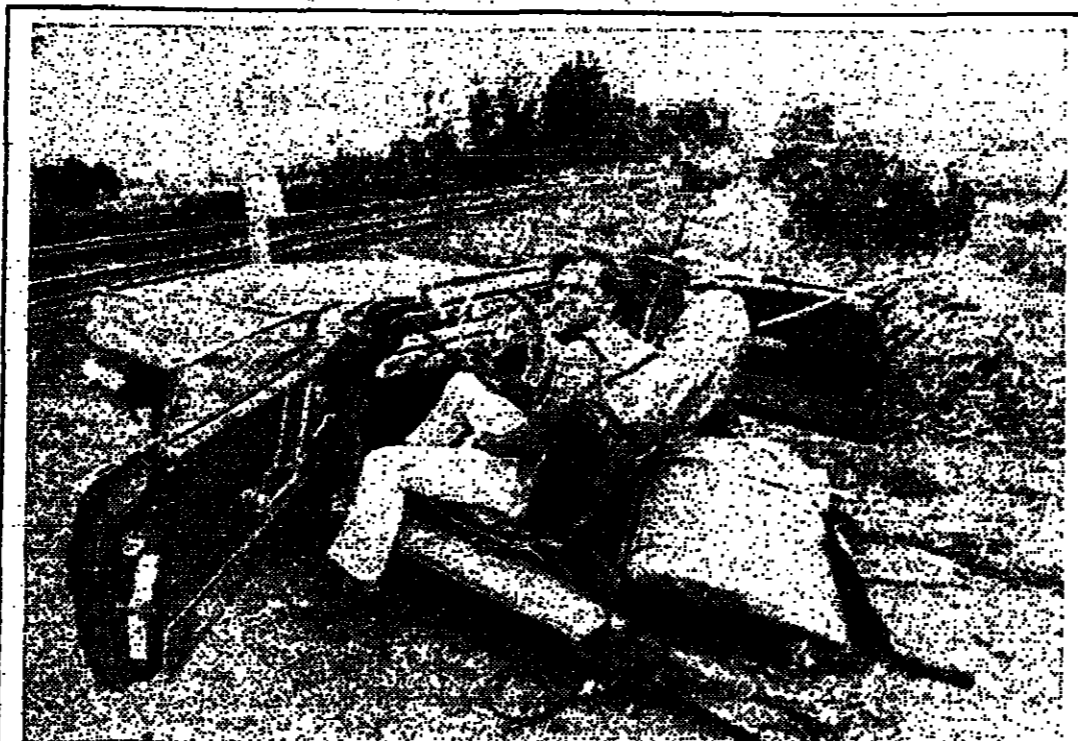
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Guerrilla tactics suggested to a U.S. anti-pollution group include the organization of a chain letter...

Environmental Action include dumping refuse into the swimming pools of congressmen...

Perishables First as Rail Strike Ends

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—With tons of stranded food, grain, coal, steel and autos on hand, rail officials acted quickly today...

The West and Northwest were hard hit by the walkout, as tons of perishable foods piled up in California warehouses...



CUT-RATE CAR—Bob Bryant, 19, of Woodland, Wash., sits behind the wheel in what is left of his car after it was struck by a train last Sunday as he was crossing the tracks. Unlike the car, he, luckily, suffered only minor injuries.

Defense Is 'Trying' Judges In Angela Davis Murder Case

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Aug. 3 (UPI)—The defense put judges on the witness stand yesterday in the Angela Davis case.

Union Chiefs Walk Out of Clyde Talks

GLASGOW, Aug. 3 (Reuters)—Union leaders walked out on Britain's Trade and Industry Minister John Davies today after...

Nixon Proposes Declassifying of War II Secrets

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UPI)—President Nixon proposed today that 160 million pages of secret World War II documents be declassified.

British Climbers Fall; One Killed, 3 Injured

MORBION, Switzerland, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Three British mountaineers, who survived a 1,000-foot slide down the Eiger...

French Sailing Delayed

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The liner France will leave Le Havre for New York on Saturday, one day later than scheduled, because of the French Line announced today.

Nun Released From N.J. Jail

JERSEY CITY, N.J., Aug. 3 (UPI)—A Roman Catholic nun who, as a matter of conscience, refused to repeat to a grand jury the confidence of one of her teen-age students about his role in a 1970 street slaying was released yesterday from the Hudson County Jail.

Trudeau May See Tito

OTTAWA, Aug. 3 (AP)—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his wife will spend part of their forthcoming holidays in Yugoslavia and will likely meet President Tito and invite him to Canada, a spokesman said last night.

Lockheed Aid In U.S. Seen Saving Rolls

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Rolls-Royce, the fallen pride of British engineering, has been rescued from the brink of fresh disaster by an American senator.

Contempt Ruling Upheld in Leak Of Defense Data

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3 (AP)—A contempt-of-court finding against Anthony J. Russo, who has refused to testify before a federal grand jury investigating the leak of the Pentagon Papers...

14 Years on Death Row, He Wins Freedom

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3 (AP)—Edgar H. Smith, who has spent more time under sentence of death—14 years—than any other convicted prisoner in American history, yesterday won the right to freedom on bail pending a new trial for a murder he claims he was coerced into confessing.

Clown Week in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UPI)—President Nixon has proclaimed the current week National Clown Week, saying: "Today, as always, clowns and the spirit they represent are as vital to the maintenance of our humanity as the builders and the growers and the government."

John F. Kennedy in College: Library Papers Give Insight

By Henry Raymond government courses he took during his senior year. James McGregor Burns, professor of government at Williams College and author of the 1969 biography, "John Kennedy: A Political Profile," explained the improvement in an interview yesterday.

The trip he made in the summer of 1937 (in his sophomore year), clearly would influence his studies, Prof. Burns said. "He went to France, Spain and Italy where he had an audience with the Pope (Pius XII) and his letters showed a very intelligent reaction to his experiences."

They included a general estimate of his character from the Choate school in Wallingford, Conn.—where he finished 65th in a class of 110—transcripts of his grades at Harvard between 1936 and 1940, a warning from Winthrop House, his dormitory, about "entertaining lady guests without permission," and a gentle exchange concerning \$74.23 he owed the college at graduation.

The criticism of Mr. Kennedy's thesis was contained in a handwritten report by Prof. Carl J. Friedrich, one of Harvard's most eminent political scientists. Prof. Friedrich wrote: "Fundamental premise never analyzed. Much too long, wordy, repetitious. Bibliography sturdy but spotty. Reasoning far from inconclusive. Yet, thesis shows real interest and reasonable amount of work, though labor of condensation would have helped. Many typographical errors."

The thesis was published late in 1940 as a book called "White England Slept." Mr. Kennedy's records disclosed that as a freshman he got C grades in English, history and French and a B in economics. He did no better in his sophomore year, receiving four C grades and one D and one B. From then on, however, his record improved with five B marks and a C in his junior year and all B grades for the college at graduation.

Rolls-Royce is building RB-211 engines for Lockheed's TriStar airplane, and if the American company had collapsed—as it said it would without the \$250 million pledge—40,000 British workers in Rolls and allied factories could have been thrown out of their jobs.

Rolls-Royce tumbled into receivership six months ago because of escalating costs on its fixed-price RB-211 contract with Lockheed. The British government has since been underwriting development work on the engine at almost \$5 million a week in hope that Lockheed would get similar backing.

It has, and the TriStar, the RB-211 and a large slice of Rolls-Royce's future as a major aero-engine manufacturer have been given a shot in the arm. Alf Brown, representing 8,000 engineering workers at Rolls-Royce, said last night: "It's a massive relief, and the end of a long period of tension. Our worst fears are now banished—but it has been a close thing and could have been a disaster."

Lord Cole, chairman of Rolls-Royce, said: "The decision means the rebirth of the RB-211." Walter Johnson, Laborite member of Parliament for Derby, Rolls' headquarters city, said: "The last six months have been a nightmare. About 15,000 RB-211 workers in Derby alone will sleep more easily."

But he added: "We must never be in the position again in which we have to rely on the parliament of another country to control the destiny of thousands of British workers—even a friendly country like the United States."

The British government, which was to debate the Senate vote in cabinet later today prior to making a statement to Parliament before summer recess begins Thursday, will be greatly relieved by the news from Washington. It would have been severely embarrassed by more industrial layoffs at this time.

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SIGNOR VIVARA by EMILIO PUCCI An exotic Cologne smells of Sun and Sea. The image shows a bottle of Signor Vivara cologne with a woman sitting next to it.

The Swiss obsession with punctuality: It finally produced the Eterna Sonic. At Eterna we've been obsessed with punctuality for over 100 years. Finally, we decided that we should not merely concentrate our efforts on improving the conventional watch. So we turned to electronics. The electronic watch uses an incredibly accurate tuning fork mechanism. Which you don't need to wind up. And which hums instead of ticks. Before we came along it was the most accurate wristwatch you could buy. But we went even further. We added what we call a "flexion oscillator", which makes sure the tuning fork vibrates with exactly the same frequency, no matter its position on your wrist. Which makes it that much more accurate. Our Eterna Sonic will keep the same accurate time day in day out: less than 2 seconds variance a day. Eterna Ltd. Precision Watch Factory 2540 Granchen/Switzerland

an american brunch in Paris. bloody Mary • orange juice • pancakes and maple syrup • bacon and eggs • omelet • king-size club sandwich • hamburger on a bun • coffee, tea or milk. It's the liveliest restaurant in town, with all its different shops where you can find just about anything you're looking for. druestores publicis • Champs Elysees (near the Arc de Triomphe) • St. Germain des Frés • La Défense (near the R.E.R. station) • Pub Result (on the Champs Elysees) • and the newest of them all, Matignon, at the Rond Point des Champs Elysees. Swinging every day from 9 AM until 2 AM

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Public Still Suspicious

French Communists Change Party HQ But Not Their Image

By Henry Gimger

PARIS, Aug. 3 (NYT)—The French Communist party began moving into a new headquarters building yesterday as part of the modernization process. But for a large part of the French public, a poll indicated yesterday, it is still the same old party.

Designers Blamed In Bridge Disaster At Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Aug. 3 (AP)—Major blame for last year's Melbourne bridge collapse which killed 35 men was attributed to a British firm of design engineers in a royal commission report released today.

The report on the West Gate bridge disaster of Oct. 15 said the designers, Freeman, Fox and Partners of London, "failed altogether to give a proper and careful regard to the process of structural design."

In its 293-page report, the commission said that "to a greater or lesser degree the river authority, the designers, the contractors and the labor engaged in the work must all take some part of the blame."

The report goes on: "While we have found it necessary to make our criticism of all the other parties, justice to them requires us to state unequivocally that the greater part of the blame must be attributed to Freeman, Fox and Partners."

But, of the 600 persons who were interviewed in Paris and four provincial cities, only a third answered that it thought the party had changed for the better. Those who thought it had not changed at all accounted for 22 percent while 12 percent thought it had changed for the worse. A third had no opinion to offer. One half thought that the party was more open to discussion but only 28 percent thought it was more independent.

British Armed Forces Get 7 Pct. Pay Rise

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—British 350,000 a navy and air force servicemen were today awarded a 7 percent pay increase, which will cost the nation nearly \$30 million a year.

Only very senior officers are excluded from the deal. They have a separate pay-review body. Lord Carrington, defense minister, told the House of Lords that the increase was an interim one with the services "waited for another raise next April."



New headquarters of French Communist party

Theater in London

A Permanent Home for a Youthful Troupe

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON (NYT)—Last week a new theater opened in London: the Shaw Theatre. This ultra-modern playhouse, equipped with an apron stage and all the latest lighting devices, seats 500 spectators in its well-proportioned arena auditorium.

The theater is in the St. Pancras Library complex in Euston Road and it is named for Shaw because, ever active in school affairs, he was a member of the St. Pancras Council from 1897 to 1903. This borough council has financed and built the library building, and the theater within it opened its doors appropriately with one of its grandfather's plays, "The Devil's Disciple," acted by the Dolphin Company.

The Shaw Theatre is to become the permanent home of one of the most important theatrical enterprises in England, the National Youth Theatre in which its vagrant years many of today's professional younger actors received their training. The troupe has a curious history.

When the celebrated Shakespearean actor, Edward Alleyn, died in 1630, he left his fortune to the foundation of a school at Dulwich to which "12 poor scholars" were to be admitted annually. The Alleyn school still survives, but it was not until 1950 that it began to distinguish itself in the art of its founder.

That was when Michael Croft, a Manchester-born, Oxford-educated professor, came there to teach English literature. He had been an actor himself on occasion and he formed a dramatic club for the performance of Shakespearean plays by his boy students, modeling his organization on undergraduate university theaters such as the Marlowe Society of Cambridge.

During the summer vacation his erstwhile charges, operating in the cramped quarters of a Dulwich basement and on an invisible budget, set about preparing, under his guidance, a production of "Henry V." They rehearsed day and night, designed and sewed the costumes, painted the scenery and posters and wrote and mailed the press releases. In September, before school reopened, they presented "Henry V" at Toybee Hall, Aldgate East. The critics came and found this schoolboy company a refreshing change and praised the high historic standard of the endeavor.

Between 1950 and 1955 Mr. Croft staged a series of plays by Shakespeare with schoolboy casts. The entire student body of Alleyn was involved in some phase of these productions. In 1955 Mr. Croft wrote a novel about modern education, "Spare the Rod." It

was an immediate best seller, and when it was subsequently filmed and televised, its author decided to retire from teaching and devote himself to writing. But his pupils would not let him go. They begged him to continue to produce plays outside the school. Somewhat reluctantly, he agreed and the Youth Theatre was born.

"It was not as simple as it sounds," explained Mr. Croft, a burly, broad-shouldered man who might be taken for a rugby star. He sat in the tea lounge of the Shaw Library, taking a rest between auditions. "Though the school was the gift of an actor, theatricals had no part in the curriculum. I had an advantage, however, when I proposed their introduction. In addition to teaching English, I was a game master, so the authorities looked on the performance of plays as healthy recreation."

The resourcefulness of the company's members was often severely tested. One summer when they visited Manchester to play "Henry IV Part II," they found on arrival that there had been no publicity, no booking and that no accommodations had been made for them. They paraded in full costume through the streets and in Piccadilly Gardens, acted out scenes before the crowd that followed them—this to the accompaniment of workmen's pneumatic drills nearby. They were gratified when the workmen put down their tools to listen. That night they had a capacity audience, curiosity having drawn people from all classes.

First Aid By 1958 Croft was recruiting from all the schools in the Greater London area and in that year came the first direct financial aid—2500 a year from the King George Jubilee Trust. In 1960, the troupe became a national organization with members being enlisted from the whole of England and girls were included for the first time.

The Youth Theatre was invited abroad in 1960 and visited Holland and the Théâtre des Nations festival in Paris as Britain's official presentation with its all-boy "Hamlet," a production that won the Paris festival's most enthusiastic notices and is still remembered for its wonderful freshness and flair.

Policy has broadened and the group no longer plays Shakespeare exclusively, having performed Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair" and "The Shoemaker's Holiday," which it will act in September at the Shaw Theatre. The enterprise has since multiplied into several companies, and the membership has grown to 2,000. Among the original Alleyn

Boys who have become stage and screen professionals are John Stride, Simon Ward, Michael York and Elyse Bennett.

A young dramatist, Peter Terson, wrote his first play, "Zigger Zegger," for performance by the Youth Theatre. It proved an instant success and has been repeated on television. Since then Terson has written three more plays for the NYT—"The Apprentices," "Spring-Heeled Jack" and "Fuzz," a play concerned with student demonstrations.

The spreading triumph of the National Youth Theatre has inspired admiration and imitation. The National Theatre, of which Laurence Olivier is director, has opened a New Vic in a rebuilt butcher shop in the New Cut, hard by the Old Vic (now the National Theatre). Frank Dunlop, a producer of the National, is in charge of its activities

and, like the National Youth Theatre, its object is to present budding actors in classic and modern plays at low prices for young audiences. On its program are "The Taming of the Shrew," an adaptation of Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin," "Waiting for Godot" and "Edipus."

A guest star, Vanessa Redgrave, will be appearing at the New Vic this autumn in a new play by Robert Shaw, "Cato Street." The Shaw drama is based on a page of little-known history. In 1819 a band of anarchists plotted to blow up the British cabinet. One of the conspirators, however, was a police spy and the others were apprehended and hanged. "Cato Street" was originally written for the National Theatre and Olivier suggested that Shaw employ poetic license and transform one of the male plotters into a woman. He did so and Miss Redgrave will play the part.

Films From Italy, Ukraine, Japan Win Moscow Prizes

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (UPI)—The Moscow Film Festival jury today awarded its gold medals to motion pictures from Italy, Japan and the Ukraine and to Polish director Andrzej Wajda.

It also awarded a special prize "for general excellence" to the only U.S. film in competition, Hal Barlett's "The Sandlot General," and named Britain's Richard Harris among the best actors for his starring role in "Cromwell."

The four gold medals—most prestigious awards at the festival—went to Italy for Damiano Damiani's "Investigation of a Citizen Above Suspicion," Japan for Kaneto Shindo's "Live Today, Die Tomorrow," the Ukraine for Yuri Ilyenko's "White Bird With a Black Mark," and to Mr. Wajda for his direction of "Birch Tree Forest."

"Little Big Man," another U.S.-made film, which was shown outside of competition, was awarded two special prizes by groups other than the festival jury. It stars Dustin Hoffman.

Soviet actress Ada Rogovtseva and Cuban actress Idalia Andrus were named winners in the female actress competition. Polish actor Daniel Olbrychski and Mr. Harris were cited among the men.

The awards for short features favored political films oriented to the Soviet bloc outlook.

The Tass news agency said one went to French director Yvande du Luart "for a truthful expressive portrayal of a revolutionary exploit in the film, 'Angela, Portrait of a Revolutionary.'" The title reference is to Angela Davis, the black American Communist now standing trial on charges of conspiracy in murder.

Another went to the North Vietnamese film "The Steel Wall Vinh Linh," Tass said, "for an exciting story about heroism of the Vietnamese people... in the battle against the aggressors."

Advertisement for Monsieur Worth perfume. It features a black and white photograph of a man in a suit and a bottle of perfume. Text includes 'Audience portrait', 'Monsieur Worth, for the man who knows how to win the race of life.', and 'WORTH PARIS'.

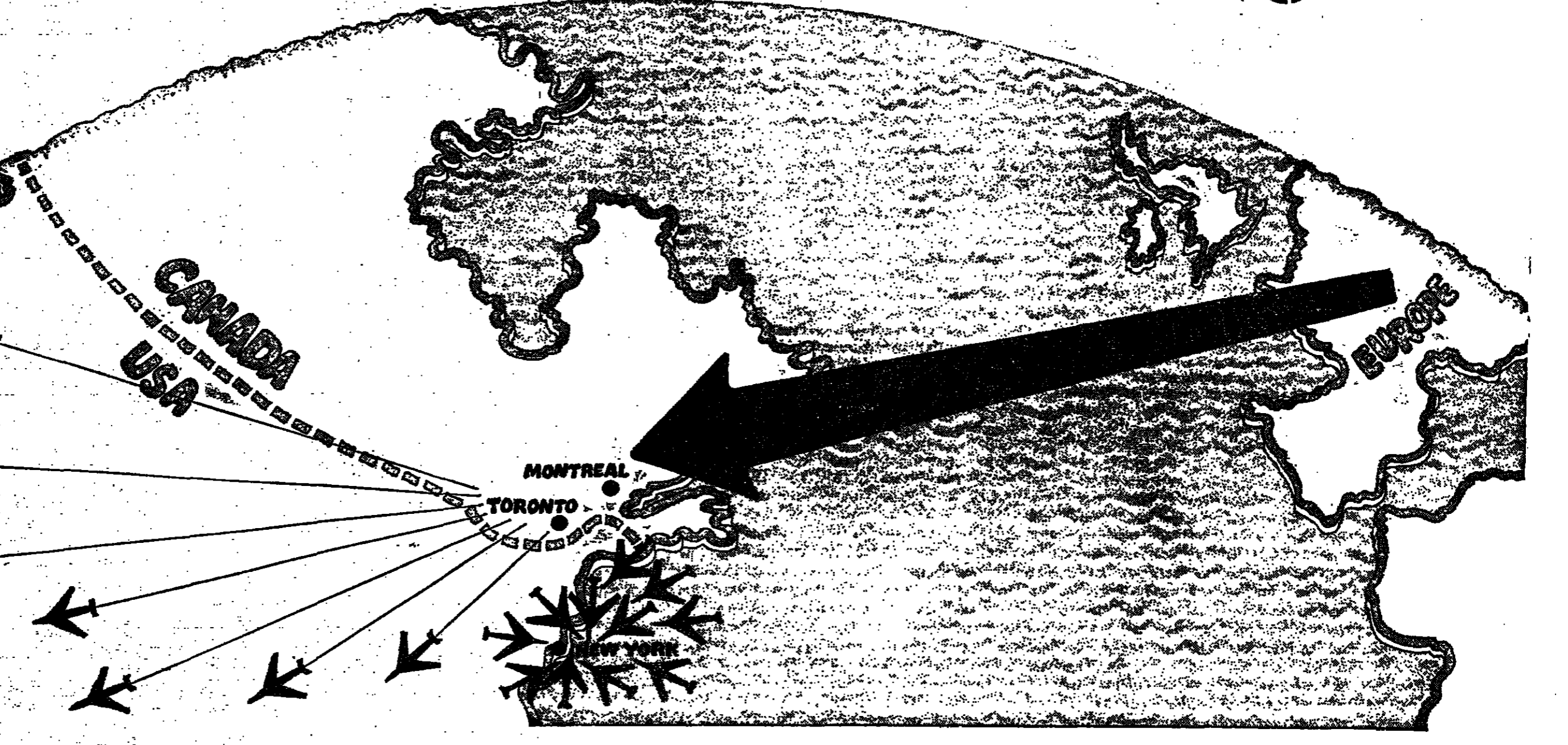
If you are not going to New York, why go to New York?

When you fly to anywhere in the USA beyond New York, with many airlines you have to make a connection somewhere. But did you know you needn't make it in the US? Did you know, for instance, that to most US cities, flying via Canada is the shorter route? This is where Air Canada can help you. Air Canada flies from 11 European cities to Montreal and Toronto — two remarkably clear, uncongested airports. And we can connect you to over 60 US cities. Few people know that making a

United States connection from Montreal and Toronto can be as easy as walking from one jet to another! We save you time — and trouble. Canada's airports are modern, efficient, clean. Canadians are helpful and friendly. We don't put you on buses to shunt you from terminal to terminal. You stay right in the same building while you complete your US customs and immigration formalities, to save you time when you get to the United States.

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AIR CANADA [Logo]



The Reticences of Mr. Rogers

Many have warned against indulging in "euphoria" because of President Nixon's impending trip to Peking. These warnings seem to have been amply borne out by the reticences of Secretary of State Rogers in announcing the end of American opposition to the seating of mainland China in the UN.

The announcement itself was important, marking the end of the most consistent effort by the United States to "contain" the Mao regime. But it is very clear that the new American position raises more questions than it answers, and if the administration has any hint of how these questions are to be resolved, Mr. Rogers wasn't talking about them. He adhered very closely to his carefully prepared text, and refused to elaborate on the tactics the American UN delegation would pursue, or what was expected of other nations.

This is hardly surprising. The UN Charter provisions on unseating delegations from the Security Council, the matter of the veto, which the Nationalists possess by the very fact of their Security Council seat, the fact that both Taipei and Peking profess to be the sole repositories of authority for all of China, mainland and island, the Taiwanese independence movement—all of these combine to create a parliamentary situation within the UN of great complexity. And it is complicated further by the relations of other states in the international organization to the governments contesting China's seat. One can expect, therefore, no clean, speedy or wholly acceptable resolution of the problem—just as one could never expect a similar solution of Sino-American difficulties from Mr. Nixon's journey. "Euphoria" works in several ways in this affair; the

Peking authorities seem to have caught some of it. They have not only failed to make any propitiatory gestures on substantive issues dividing the two countries—they have actually raised their asking price for better relations with the United States by demanding the withdrawal of American forces from all of Asia.

But if these developments seem to contradict the mood of hope that was created by the Kissinger mission, it is only if hope outran reasonable expectations—as it so often does. The notion that Mr. Nixon, by going to Peking, would wave aside 20 years of his history and bring about complete peace and full harmony between China and the United States was never tenable. What he can do, and what the American change of base on the admission of the People's Republic to the UN can further, is simply a détente in which some progress can be made toward settling the major substantive issues, and some cooperation can be achieved in international affairs, perhaps in trade, perhaps in cultural and scientific exchanges.

This is very much indeed. It is comparable to what took place among the Christian faiths after the second Vatican Council, when dialogue was substituted for diatribe, when Roman Catholics and Baptists, for example, would not acknowledge the validity of one another's form of church government, but both would agree to talk about those differences, rather than shout invective across the gulf of centuries. If Mr. Nixon and Chairman Mao can do that—and it is still far from certain what they can or will actually achieve—there is reason for genuine euphoria over the prospects for a world of peace.

Crucial Test for Dr. Allende

Pressure from his own Socialist ranks may shortly provide the most severe test of President Allende's repeated pledges to maintain Chile's democratic system while building socialism. The secretary-general of the Socialist party has reacted to the defeat of the candidate of Dr. Allende's Popular Unity coalition in a special parliamentary election in Valparaiso by calling for replacement of the present congress by a new "people's assembly."

Many observers believed the electoral setback would persuade Dr. Allende to shelve the drastic plan for a plebiscite aimed at abolishing the existing Senate and Chamber of Deputies, in which Popular Unity lacks a majority. But the Socialist party official argues that the election result in Valparaiso only demonstrates the need for a plebiscite in order to effect "radicalization of the revolutionary process to win power for the working class."

The opposition parties regard the plan for replacement of the congress as one of

the most menacing for Chilean democracy in Popular Unity's program. Dr. Allende backed away last March from another proposal regarded with comparable misgivings. He withdrew a bill that sought to insert in Chile's judiciary a network of "neighborhood tribunals," with no legal requirements for the judges, some of whom would have been popularly elected.

On that occasion the government faced the solid opposition of the Christian Democratic, National and Democratic Radical parties, which together command a majority in congress. These parties also united to defeat the government candidate in Valparaiso. If they permit nothing to chip away at their united front in defense of the congress, which they regard as the main safeguard of Chilean democracy, Dr. Allende is unlikely to risk the plebiscite.

In this way, his "loyal" opposition can help the president keep his promises to maintain Chile's democratic system.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Stranded Air Travelers

More than 100 Americans stranded in London through confusion over charter flight vouchers at the weekend—this underlines the conflict within the air transport industry over cheaper travel. Thanks to the high standard fares maintained by the International Air Transport Association for the scheduled airlines on regular routes, the public has turned increasingly to the independent charter companies. When the American economic recession began to cut into the growth of air travel, the charter challenge became really serious.

As governments have become increasingly concerned about the finances of national scheduled airlines and about their investment in substantially greater passenger carrying capacity, so have the charter regulations been more noticeably enforced. It is deplorable that respectable citizens should unwittingly risk being stranded through no fault of their own. Yet it is difficult to see how this can be avoided as long as IATA holds fast to a high fare structure and an outdated legal framework.

It may not be altogether logical for the scheduled airlines to go into the charter business themselves, as Trans World Airlines announced yesterday it would. But as long as IATA fails to meet the challenge, they have no alternative.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

It is in the working of some of the travel clubs that the abuses which have come into

the news recently occur. The ultimate answer to this problem must be to make it possible for people wanting to travel at a low fare, and willing to pay their money in advance, to go individually and not as members of groups of anything up to 250 at a time.

The members of these groups are supposed to have like-minded interests but often have not seen each other before meeting together in the airport departure lounge.

—From the Times (London).

Onward and Upward?

A kind of new Rousseauism, notably in the Western industrial societies, tends to cast discredit on the possible results of the space conquest. Voltaire asked Rousseau whether he believed that the best thing for man was to walk on four legs. From the 200,000-year-old ancestor whose skull has just been discovered in Pyrenees-Orientales to the space conquerors, the way that has been covered is irreversible.

We can, we must control, discipline and orient toward the welfare of the greatest number of people the powers which mankind has dreamt of for centuries and which it now commands. We can neither renounce them nor renounce increasing them.

I agree that the conquest of the cosmos, alone, does not give human existence a full and sufficient sense, but it is not proven, until further notice, that heroin consumption or the writing of graffiti on walls are superior to it in this respect.

—Thierry Maulnier in Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 4, 1896

PARIS—As stated in the Herald yesterday, complaints against Paris cabmen who assault women at night are daily becoming more frequent. The latest case is that of Mme. Augustine Sauradier, 27, a cook who lives near the Place de la Concorde. She was offered a free ride by a cabman at the Palais Royal and accepted but when he would not stop at her address and threatened to take her home with him, she jumped out of the speeding cab and broke her arm. Her case is regrettable but not serious. The cabman is gone.

Fifty Years Ago

August 4, 1921

CHICAGO—Wild scenes of joy occurred in the courtroom here today when the seven accused baseball players were found not guilty of throwing the 1919 baseball World Series for a considerable sum of money. The players acquitted are Bill Burns, Eddie Ciotte, "Lefty" Williams, Joe Jackson, "Buck" Weaver, "Chick" Gandil, and Felish. While the court of law found them not guilty, baseball will not "too much doubt" say the White Sox. "They can't play for us." And Commissioner Landis has declared that they will be barred from baseball.



Peking: Letter From China

By James Reston

PEKING.—The routine of life for an American visitor in China these days is full of paradox. For example, you live in an atmosphere of vicious and persistent anti-American propaganda, but are treated with unflinching personal courtesy and are free to cable your impressions without censorship from the lobby of your hotel. There is not a word in the papers or on the radio here about the latest American moon landing, but you can call the desk at the Tsai Chiao Hotel for an excellent Chinese short-wave radio and listen to the conversations of the astronauts on the moon via the Voice of America and the BBC.

Officials here are obviously pleased about President Nixon's coming visit to Peking, but his visit is not discussed in the press or on the radio, both of which relentlessly characterize the American government as the "arch criminal" of the world. The United States, they insist, has been "beaten black and blue" in Vietnam, but still goes on backing

a "fascist clique" in Vietnam, and is reviving "Japanese militarism" and plotting new wars of aggression in Korea and the rest of Asia.

When you ask who writes these editorials in the Peking People's Daily, the Peking Review (a weekly published in English, Russian and many other languages), and ask to talk to them, you are told that your request will be "passed on." You are never told that any request is impossible. You are merely given the next day's schedule, which sometimes includes your requests but usually doesn't.

Change Is Evident

Still, things are obviously changing here, tactically and on the surface, at least. The Kissinger mission and the forthcoming visit of President Nixon are only the most dramatic evidence that the Chinese government has decided to end its isolation from the rest of the world.

It sees Washington withdrawing from Vietnam, London joining a new Europe, Moscow and Wash-

ington talking about the control of strategic nuclear weapons, Japan emerging as a major industrial power, Moscow expanding its power in the Middle East and along the southern shore of the Mediterranean and building a navy for deployment in all the oceans of the world.

Peking obviously wants to be in on this new organization of the world beyond Vietnam, beyond the unification of Europe with Britain, beyond the present stalemate in the Middle East, and beyond the present talks on the control of nuclear strategic weapons.

So it is changing its attitudes and tactics. It is giving the diplomatic corps in Peking more leeway. It is allowing Western diplomats to travel more widely across China. It is inviting more journalists and scholars to come here. It is encouraging more nations to establish diplomatic relations with Peking and, for the moment, it is concentrating on getting into the United Nations. Specifically, Peking is now ne-

gotiating with the British to establish embassies rather than lower-grade diplomatic missions in Peking and London. It has agreed to allow the Reuters news agency of London to send a full-time correspondent here, and it is now pushing over the avalanche of appeals from Americans to visit or establish permanent offices in Peking. In a way, Peking's diplomacy with Kissinger and Nixon has outrun its capacity to handle the practical problems of dealing with American scholars and the American press. The Foreign Office here now has over 300 requests from Americans and American institutions to come here.

These range from appeals for visas from Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, and Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, which puzzle them, to requests from news agencies to establish permanent bureaus in Peking, and requests from the television network to set up machinery for satellite broadcasts of the Nixon visit.

One has the impression that officials here don't quite know how they are to handle all the practical problems of their new diplomacy. They don't have enough Chinese-English translators on their staff to service so many visitors, and they seem a little vague about what the leaders of this government want them to do with all these new requests.

So, for the time being, there is a dichotomy between Peking's strategy and its tactics. Its policy remains the same—indeed Nixon's appeal to come here seems to have convinced Peking all the more that its policy has been right—and its more lenient attitudes and tactics seem designed merely to promote its policy of weakening American influence in this part of the world. In short, Peking is ready for normalizing relations with Washington, but on its own terms: total American withdrawal from Vietnam and Taiwan, and what seems to interest officials here even more than anything else a weakening rather than a strengthening of Japanese power in the Pacific.

New China Policies for Old

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—In preparing its assessment as a preliminary to warming up Sino-American relations, the White House appears to have concluded that any kind of Chinese military descent into Southeast Asia is most improbable for at least the next five years, at a very minimum, and indeed is unlikely for years to come.

It is believed that Peking now truly recognizes, even if it does not openly acknowledge it, that the Vietnamese war is drawing to its end. Therefore its final phase is not believed to be a primordial factor in new developments between the U.S. and China.

It is simply clear that President Nixon had made his major decision to initiate a new China policy early in 1969, shortly after assuming office and considerably before the Vietnamization program and the winding down of the Indochina war had started.

The first signals to Peking were expressed in such a way that it was evident no prompt reaction was needed. By this device opportunities for warmer contacts were offered in a manner that could not really be spurned, since no overt action was required on Peking's part.

Three factors played an especially important role in administration analyses. The first, Taiwan, involved both the question of formal relations with Peking and the terms of its admission to the UN. While Washington had no desire to cut its Taiwan obligations, it did hope that gradually ties could be loosened to such a degree that at some future date the whole problem could be settled by the Chinese among themselves in peaceful fashion and in a way satisfactory to Japan, which has particular interest in the problem.

cerns in view of the commercial heritage between America and China, dating back to the Yankee Clippers, and in view of the extent of the non-being carried on between Peking and some of the U.S.A.'s principal friendly commercial rivals, such as Japan and West Germany. Despite quantitative limitations of China's commerce with Southeast Asia, that has been the traditional trading axis. Moreover, China tends to seek autarchy and self-sufficiency more than most countries and has not been a massive trader. Its transportation problems are great; it is not interested in foreign aid and, indeed, on a minor scale is a net giver rather than receiver. It has neither an internal nor an external debt and is not very concerned economically with areas outside its borders.

Thus, last year, the huge China

market about which many foreigner talk was relatively limited. Japan exported perhaps \$600 million to Peking and West Germany approximately \$200 million. In considering U.S. prospects, it is not yet even decided under what if any conditions Export-Import Bank credits might some day be extended to China to encourage American purchases.

By way of summing up, Washington has been cautiously preparing the background for the melodramatic announcement of the Nixon trip without any specific reason such as a search for new markets or an intention to outflank Russia. On the basis of logic alone it decided to scrap the old China policy of seeking to isolate the world's most populous state and substituted a new policy of seeking to attract maximum Chinese interest in international affairs.

On a Clear Day You Can See Europe

By Robert Kleiman

NEW YORK.—There is a heady atmosphere in the chancelleries of Europe this summer. Success in Britain's negotiations to enter the Common Market and a breakthrough toward agreement in the Big Four ambassadorial talks on Berlin are stirring the blood even of cynics and sophisticates. The feeling everywhere is that Europe is entering a new era.

In the 18-month-old Berlin talks with Russia, far more is at stake than the stated Western objective of "practical improvements" in access to the West and visits to East Berlin for two million West Berliners. Chancellor Willy Brandt's goal in the projected four-power agreement, which he now predicts for autumn, was described by his spokesman last week as "a lasting settlement" of the problem of Berlin, Europe's most dangerous flashpoint during a quarter-century of East-West confrontation.

But Bonn's sights are set even higher than that. What Brandt is seeking in fact is nothing less than a lasting settlement between East and West in central Europe. To achieve that, he has agreed to Russia's long-time demand for acceptance of the territorial status quo. His view is that Moscow stands to gain much through stabilization of its East European empire. But West Germany loses little except illusions: the territorial status quo could be changed only by force, which cannot be employed.

The four-power talks in Berlin have become the key to this European settlement. Only when a new Berlin agreement is signed will Brandt ask the Bundestag to ratify last year's historic West German treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland.

These pacts confirm Poland's Oder-Nelze border and the indefinite division of Germany. Together with the new Berlin agreement, they will amount to a pro-

visional peace treaty not only for World War II, but also for the East-West cold war that followed it.

Washington, Paris and London have given their blessing, despite some misgivings, to Bonn's new treaties with Russia and Poland. Their signature on the projected Berlin accords will be a step toward recognition of East Germany. The agreement will incorporate East German understandings with West Germany and West Berlin on access and travel. It also will trigger a series of conferences, already agreed upon, at which the United States and its NATO allies have indicated they will sit down for the first time with the East German government.

The Soviet-proposed conference on European security—which is expected to bring together more than 30 NATO, Warsaw Pact and neutral countries next year—will consecrate the impending East-West settlement and the division of Germany by the mere act of meeting.

Parley on Arms

But Western officials believe it will also bring into existence a permanent European security council with a mandate to consult on sources of tension and threats to the peace—something greater power presence has made difficult for the United Nations to do in Europe. A structure similar to that of the Organization of American States and the Organization of African Unity may result, including cooperation in the economic, cultural and environmental fields.

Even sooner, perhaps before this year is out, a meeting of NATO and Warsaw Pact representatives is expected to convene to discuss mutual force reductions and arms control in central Europe. NATO consultations on the Western position, which will open in Brussels in the fall, may

center on an American suggestion for an initial, symbolic 10 percent cutback by the two alliances. The aim would be not only to seize the initiative in the East-West talks, but also to take the wind out of Sen. Mike Mansfield's pending proposals for large, unilateral reductions of American forces.

All this may occur against the background of Soviet-American progress in the SALT talks and a Chinese-American detente through the Nixon visit. The Vietnam peace negotiations in Paris may also be activated, after South Vietnam's October presidential election, by announcement of an American withdrawal date, probably for mid-1972.

The nagging doubt in this rosy picture is whether detente, suspension of pressure on Berlin, force reductions and illusions stirred in the West by an all-European security system could encourage American withdrawal and the withering away of NATO. In these circumstances, Soviet strategy might focus on consolidation of East Germany and the Soviet empire in East Europe as a basis for a renewed attempt to destabilize West Europe and, perhaps, even to "Finlandize" it. Questions of this kind once

might have panicked many Europeans. But a dramatic change has occurred with Britain's ejected entry into the Eur Community. Overnight, a station customs union has transformed in the eyes of present and prospective members into a burgeoning "United States of Europe."

Even before economic monetary union, talk has ju to political issues. A dis elected European parliament again being mentioned. France's president, Ge Pompidou, has spoken of a "European government" and "federal institutions. Discuss the defense pooling is expected here on the agenda before 1973. None of this is for naught. But the united, stable Europe that was the prize objective of postwar American sign policy finally is coming sight. At a moment when a ropan settlement with R approaches and the United States best with problems, is this its lonely world role, its capital importance, that is now coming into being Europe—not as some one-sided, as a neutral third force the world, but as a second in the West.

Letters

Britain and Ireland

Pondering Britain's dilemma Ireland, Bernard Levin (July 27) emphasizes the imposed restraints of British military which hob them from running down stone-throwing. Davids tanks, the way those nasty bricks did the Czechs and so garious.

Of course, Levin is absolutely right. They don't run down with tanks, but Saracen armored cars, roaring at high speed through narrow Catholic ghetto streets crowded with children, some of whom have already been killed by calculated terror.

Would Bernard Levin care test his thesis by person obstructing Saracen in D or Belfast? I am sure the Republicans (over a thousand whom are in jail in that parcel democracy of Britain, seeking basic civil rights) will be happy to give him burial full military honors.

As an antidote to self-adulation, one turns to week's New Statesman, who interviewed Englishman, Johnson, has this to say: Ireland, over the centuries, have tried every possible mule: direct rule, indirect genocide, apartheid, puppet governments, martial law, colonization, land reform, tithe. Nothing has worked; only solution we have not is absolute and unconditional withdrawal.

FRANK MCMAHON

Dublin.

The U.S. and Italy

C. L. Sulzberger wrote in column "To Burn the Yide" (July 21): about the complex intricacies and complex Italian politics, giving an example of typically American naïveté and of over-simplification in dealing with political problems of other countries. Sulzberger writes: "The United States has decided as a matter of policy that its interests best be served in Italy revivification of a united Christian Democratic party." The McGovern intervention is of course direct U.S. intervention in reshaping of Italian politics, best serve America's interests which of course can't be than economic. At this, it would be very interesting to know if this is Sulzberger's personal opinion or if it is matter of U.S. official government policy. If the latter, as one may infer from article, what sacrosanct right the United States, may I intervene in the revivification of the Italian Christian Democratic party prior to the 1973 elections stated by Mr. Sulzberger.

A policy thus formulated, "pelling" by whatever means allied country to shape its political system to best U.S. interests, cannot but do to both sides and surely he portray a false image of Italy.

ANTHONY J. SARTO

Venice.

Quiz

The other day I asked a 13 American lady here: "What the difference between Iran and usury?" After a while said: "Isn't usury when a body's trying to get rich interest when you're trying keep up with inflation?"

SAM LICKLID

Zurich.

Officials

Ballet West— Lively and Likable

By Oleg Kerensky

ATHENS, Aug. 3 (IHT).—Until this year American ballet, as Europe was concerned, was not one of the New York companies. Reports had crossed the Atlantic of the growth of regional ballet, but so far neither the National Ballet of Washington nor the Pennsylvania Ballet, enjoying high reputations, have ventured over.

Instead, two young companies, which have emerged from university dance departments in Buffalo, N.Y., and Utah have marked on tours of the European summer festivals. The high company, now professional and known as Ballet West, faced its first European audience over a weekend in the large, open-air Herod Atticus Theater as of the Athens Festival.

First Impression
Professional indeed is the first impression of the company, which is led with an efficient and disciplined account of Balanchine's "Serenade." This work, which has become a standard curtain raiser, was particularly suited to the setting. Against the ruins, the tall, long-legged, cool ladies almost have danced straight out of a Greek tragedy. Their immediately reminded you of Balanchine's vast influence on the whole American ballet scene, while John Riall's elegantly giving a foretaste of the contemporary standard of male dancing.

Second Program
The second program was better, although I did not care for the pas-de-deux in which the Queen of the Wills from "Giselle" seemed to have strayed into "Swan Lake." But otherwise William Christensen's staging succeeds in making the one-act version seem complete and dramatic; the prince dies at the end, without sacrificing the essentials of Ivanov's choreography. Janice James was an elegant Odette and the corps de ballet again showed itself well trained, as it did in Balanchine's "Symphony in C." This latter was given a performance of which no company would need to be ashamed.

Welcome Guest
Jacques D'Amboise, a leading male dancer of the New York City Ballet, is traveling with Ballet West as a welcome guest artist. It is or if it was seen at his first performance only in his saccharine-sweet "Meditations" and later in his sunny "Irish Rhapsody." This coincidence, the last of this work contains technical-like dance for four dancers, which raised a contented murmur of recognition from the Greek audience. But



Jacques D'Amboise, who is guest performer on Ballet West's European tour.

Karel Shimoff, who is dancing with D'Amboise throughout the tour, is too hard and mechanical for "Meditations" and, away from the discipline of his own company, D'Amboise is frequently tempted to overstep his personality.

The most interesting item on this program was "Mobile," an abstract pas-de-trois by Tom Rind, one of the company's dancers, who made a sympathetic and elegant prince in Act II of "Swan Lake" the following night. To some music by Khachaturian, "Mobile" shows two girls entwined in various geometric patterns around a boy, Mr. Rind, who may have been inspired by Ashton's "Monotones," designed in simple costumes and danced the male role, as well as doing the choreography.

These select cafés are hard enough to find under normal circumstances but in August so much of the city closes for vacation that a wine lover can die of thirst.

Fortunately some of these cafés do stay open. Few of the owners speak English but they are all delighted to be of help in proposing suitable wines.

The best summer wines are light, dry, fruity Loire Valley whites such as Pouilly-Fumé, Sancerre, Quincy, Saumur and Muscadet, or

similar white Burgundies such as Macon, Pouilly-Fuissé and Chablis. All Savoy whites and Alsatian Sylvaner and Riesling are equally pleasant.

There are, of course, numerous roasts from every part of the country but don't overlook the lighter reds and insist that they, too, be served cool—not chilled, merely cool. This applies just as well to a light Bordeaux as it does to Beaujolais and Loire Valley reds: Bourgueil, Saint-Nicolas-de-Bourgueil, Chignon and Saumur-Champigny.

There are two of these cafés in the architecturally rich Marais area: Ma Bourgeoisie under the arcades at No. 19 on the 17th-century Place des Vosges, open every day until nearly 2 a.m., and the even better La Tartine (a former hangout for exiles such

as Tito, Trotsky and Lenin) at 24 Rue de Rivoli, behind the Hôtel de Ville. La Tartine has outstanding Pouilly-Fumé and Brouilly. Closed Tuesdays and a few days around Aug. 15.

The café-tabac Henri IV in the middle of the Pont-Neuf has wines as pleasant as its location. The cool Beaujolais and red and rosé Bourgueils are among the best. Open through Aug. 13 and closed Sundays.

As Les Halles comes down, the Bar des BOIS (for *beurre, oeufs, fromages*) still clings to its old ways. There is no shiny espresso machine for coffee but the simple wines are as good as ever, white Macon and Beaujolais. 7 Square des Innocents, closed Saturday afternoons and Sunday.

Simple meals with Auvergnat specialties are available at noon

FLORENCE: Verdi's Requiem In a Stunning Performance

By William Weaver

FLORENCE (IHT).—The already rich musical summer of Florence has been enriched still further for the past week or so by the presence of young musicians from all over Europe and from America, gathered in the city for the congress of the Jeunesses Musicales organizations. The many meetings of the congress, at which musical problems ranging from concert organization to the significance of pop were discussed, alternated with concerts. Some of these were conventional, others—like the Flaminio Mossi heard in the Church of Santo Spirito—were less so. Karel Ameri conducted the Jeunesses Musicales international youth orchestra in a program that included "Rite of Spring" and the Dvorak Eighth.

Florence's own musical gift to the young musicians and music-lovers of the congress was a stunning performance Friday night of the Verdi "Messa da Requiem."

Riccardo Muti conducted the Maggio Musicale orchestra and chorus, with a distinguished quartet of soloists: Soprano Cristina Deutekom, mezzo-soprano Fiorenza Cossetto, tenor Richard Tucker, and bass Ronaldo Gialotti. In the past year or two, since he has taken over the permanent conductorship of the Florence orchestra, Muti has revitalized it completely, turning it into one of the best orchestras in Italy; at the same time, Muti himself has developed rapidly into a conductor of international level.

His reading of the Requiem was notable not only for its complete assurance, but also for the distinctly personal, yet entirely authentic approach to the work. This was not the sober, almost mystical reading of Carlo Maria Giulini; its passion and drama were much closer to the Toscanini interpretation. At the same time, individual instrumental lines sometimes were allowed to emerge, aptly punctuating—like the woodwind plaint at the beginning of "Lacrimosa Dies Illa"—but never actually taking the center of the stage.

Among the soloists, Fiorenza Cossetto was outstanding, warmly, unerringly true, and phrasing beautifully. Tucker got off to a poor start with the "ingenuo," but he redeemed himself by singing the "Hostias" with melting beauty. It was interesting to hear a distinctly lyrical soprano like Deutekom, especially effective in the duets with Miss Cossetto, where the voices blended but remained easily distinguishable. In the final "Libera Me," however, a stronger voice was needed. Gialotti acquitted himself well.

Muti, orchestra, chorus, and soloists were awarded a huge ovation by the young, international audience. And rightly so, for it was a stupendous, impressive performance.

WINE: Slaking an August Thirst in Paris

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Aug. 3 (IHT).—There are something like 20,000 cafés in this city but only about 0.1 percent of them serve good wines bought directly from the growers and shipped up in the barrel to be bottled by the café owner himself.

These select cafés are hard enough to find under normal circumstances but in August so much of the city closes for vacation that a wine lover can die of thirst.

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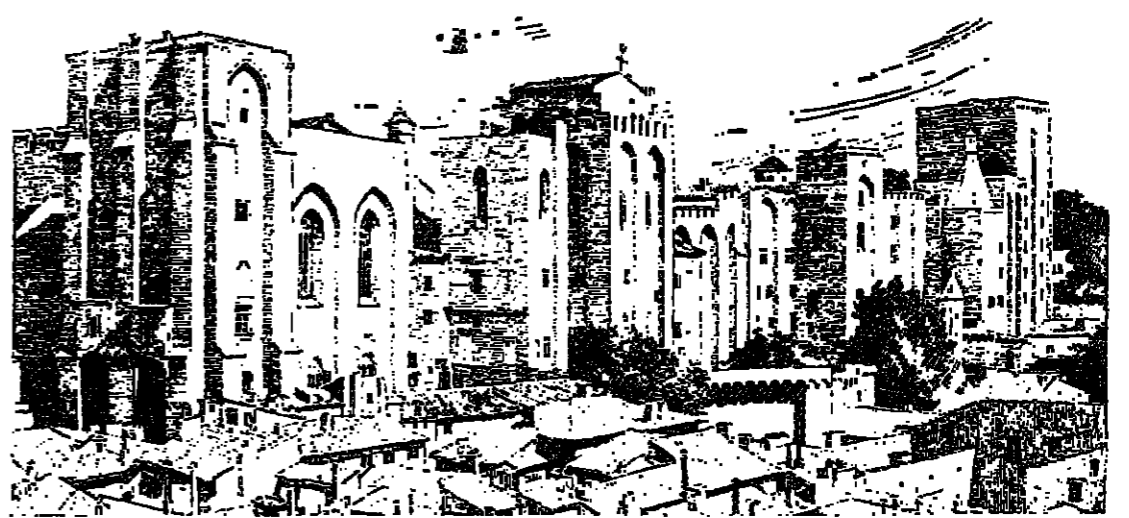
There are two of these cafés in the architecturally rich Marais area: Ma Bourgeoisie under the arcades at No. 19 on the 17th-century Place des Vosges, open every day until nearly 2 a.m., and the even better La Tartine (a former hangout for exiles such

as Tito, Trotsky and Lenin) at 24 Rue de Rivoli, behind the Hôtel de Ville. La Tartine has outstanding Pouilly-Fumé and Brouilly. Closed Tuesdays and a few days around Aug. 15.

The café-tabac Henri IV in the middle of the Pont-Neuf has wines as pleasant as its location. The cool Beaujolais and red and rosé Bourgueils are among the best. Open through Aug. 13 and closed Sundays.

As Les Halles comes down, the Bar des BOIS (for *beurre, oeufs, fromages*) still clings to its old ways. There is no shiny espresso machine for coffee but the simple wines are as good as ever, white Macon and Beaujolais. 7 Square des Innocents, closed Saturday afternoons and Sunday.

Simple meals with Auvergnat specialties are available at noon



The Palais des Papes at Avignon, scene of some festival activities.

By David Stevens

AVIGNON, France, Aug. 3 (IHT).—The 25th Avignon Festival is the first without its founder and patron, Jean Vilar, who died less than two months before it began. Yet the mood here is not one of mourning or of looking back, but of plunging restlessly in new directions on all artistic fronts.

For most of its existence, the Avignon Festival has been almost exclusively associated with the spoken theater, and especially with the Théâtre National Populaire, which Vilar also headed. It consisted almost entirely of performances by the TNP for audiences of 3,000 and more in the courtyard of the severe, 14th-century Papal Palace.

But in 1963 Vilar left the TNP, and in 1966 the festival began to change rapidly, welcoming other companies—notably Roger Planchon's theater troupe from

AVIGNON Plunging Ahead

Lyons and Maurice Béjart's Ballet of the 20th Century—and doubling its attendance figures from about 50,000 to more than 100,000 for the month-long festival. Since then, the festival has continued to spread in all artistic fields—music, dance, film and art, separately and together.

Administrator

"Vilar never intended theater to be the privileged art nor the place courtyard to be the privileged place at Avignon," said Paul Fuaux, long a Vilar colleague and the festival's administrator since 1966. "There were two concerts and an exhibit of contemporary art at the first festival in 1947, but Vilar did not pursue these beginnings then because he didn't have the means."

He went on to define this year's vast conclave, and the festival's future, in terms of Vilar's main goals—that the festival be a center of creation, that it be a means for the various arts to come together and work together ("although he didn't speak of 'art total'"), and that it continue to seek an ever wider public ("not a public, but rather publics").

"We don't really like the word 'festival' very much," Fuaux went on, "but it's the only word we have."

The result this year is a bewildering variety of events. A few years ago the visitor to Avignon could see everything in a few days, but this year it is impossible. The press office puts out a daily mimeographed bulletin of six to eight closely spaced

pages, listing about 25 live events, plus film showings, exhibitions, discussions, conferences and rencontres through which the various groups keep in touch with each other and their publics. Some of these are part of the official festival; others are given by many fringe groups that come here with the blessing, and minimal assistance, of the festival.

Capacity Audiences
The stages and concert halls are wherever one finds them—ranging from the many former churches, chapels and cloisters that date back to the city's 14th-century papal era, to the city fairgrounds and various students' and workers' clubs and recreation centers outside the medieval walls. There seems to be a capacity audience for everything.

And the city is inundated with young people, here in the widest variety of sartorial getups and with varying degrees of seriousness. At any given hour up to well past midnight there may be one or more impromptu concerts on the Place de l'Horloge—recorders are the favorite instruments—and hippy entrepreneurs of metal jewelry and other items line the short street leading up to the Papal Palace. Despite the occasional complaint, everything seems peaceful.

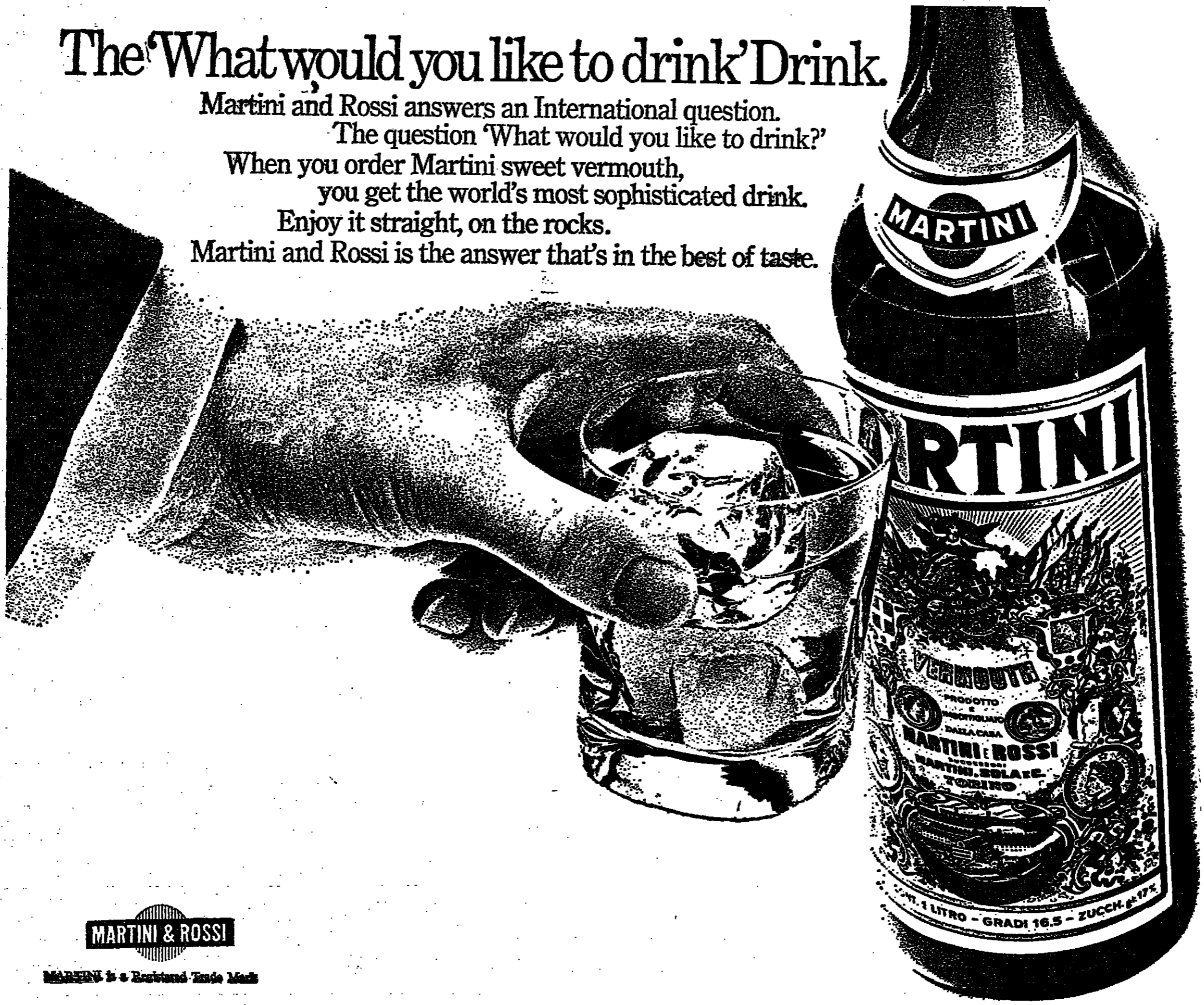
The hangover from 1968, when there was an atmosphere of *contestation* that centered around the uproarious appearance of the Living Theater, seems to have passed.

"There was some aggression toward us last year," Fuaux recalled, "some feeling by some of the groups that the festival had become an institution. But we had some meetings with them and I don't think they feel that way anymore."

He conceded that the festival's diversity could seem bewildering, "but with our society divided the way it is today, how could it be otherwise."

The 'What would you like to drink' Drink.

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When you order Martini sweet vermouth,
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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of international bonds with columns for issuer, denomination, price, and yield. Includes sections for Dollar Bonds, Mid-day Indicated Prices, and Floating Rates.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table of international funds with columns for fund name, price, and yield. Includes sections for Convertible Bonds, Floating Rates, and various fund categories.

Mutual Funds

Table of mutual funds with columns for fund name, price, and yield. Includes sections for NEW YORK (AP) and various fund categories.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading with columns for stock name, price, and change. Includes sections for Stocks and Bonds.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto stocks with columns for stock name, price, and change. Includes sections for Industrial, Financial, and other categories.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal stocks with columns for stock name, price, and change. Includes sections for Industrial, Financial, and other categories.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

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Table of Montreal stocks with columns for stock name, price, and change. Includes sections for Industrial, Financial, and other categories.

Advertisement for Banco de Portugal, featuring the logo and text: 'A Complete and Personal Banking Service in Portugal'.

Advertisement for Bank Widemann & Co. AG, featuring the logo and text: 'Services. Whether you walk dogs or clean rainwater...'.

Advertisement for Hilton International, featuring the logo and text: 'ONCE YOU STAY AT A HILTON INTERNATIONAL YOU'LL FIND REASONS TO TRY THEM ALL...'.

Large advertisement for Hilton International, featuring the logo and text: 'ONCE YOU STAY AT A HILTON INTERNATIONAL YOU'LL FIND REASONS TO TRY THEM ALL...'.

France Eases Controls on Franc Outflow

Giscard Cites Improved Balance of Payments

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 3 (AP)—France today announced a substantial easing in its foreign exchange controls.

The measures, enacted in 1968 to keep money from fleeing the country, were eased in light of the country's balance of payments and an "excellent state" of the franc.

At the same time, he reported that France's reserves last month rose \$488.1 million to \$5.8 billion.

Today's measures, which take effect immediately, authorize French tourists to take up to 50 francs abroad each trip for an unlimited number of visits.

The ministry also relaxed regulations on transfers between individuals, one of whom resides outside the franc zone.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing warned that the government would take counter measures, if necessary, to counter the inflow of foreign funds but did not elaborate.

It could include easing the restrictions on foreign security agencies and capital movements, which were left unchanged in today's announcement.

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No '71 Recession Seen

Bank Predicts Sharp Profit Decline for German Firms

DUSSELDORF, Aug. 3 (AP-DJ)

West German corporate profits will drop in 1971 and the decline will continue at an even stronger pace in 1972, Deutsche Bank said today in an assessment of the country's economic situation.

While sales are expected to move upward, profits in 1971 will be 10 percent to 15 percent lower than in 1970, the nation's largest bank estimates.

Deutsche Bank "doesn't see any dramatic changes and certainly no recession" for 1971, Mr. Ulrich said.

Mr. Ulrich said inflows of foreign exchange that threaten to increase liquidity and exacerbate inflationary trends could best have been stopped through foreign exchange controls rather than through a mark float.

A mark revaluation of 6 percent is expected by Deutsche Bank, he said. The current U.S. dollar price is about 3.46 marks, or 5.78 percent below the 3.66-mark-per-dollar parity.

Deutsche Bank believes the mark float and the expected revaluation will not prove to be a proper instrument to stabilize prices and wages.

Deutsche Bank expects increases in excess of 6 percent, while most other experts forecast 5.5 percent and the Bonn government less than 5 percent.

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U.K. Reserves Reach Highest Level Since '45

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuters)

Britain's gold and dollar reserves rose by \$2105 million to \$1.613 billion (\$3.87 billion) in July and are now at their highest level ever, the government announced today.

It was the biggest monthly gain since May 1965, apart from an exceptional \$225 million rise in January 1966, when Britain's portfolio of dollar securities was sold during a sterling crisis.

It is understood that no overseas debts were repaid during the month, but the big gain will make it easier for the government to implement its announced promise to pay off in advance an International Monetary Fund debt of \$256 million.

This is to be repaid during August, reducing Britain's indebtedness to the IMF to \$417 million—a drop of \$1,044 billion since June last year.

The dividend, payable Sept. 20 to holders of record Aug. 23, was cut to 25 cents from the 40 cents paid in the previous quarter.

Inco said it made the reduction because of sharply reduced net earnings "at a time when the company faces a continuing heavy demand for cash to finance inventory growth and its modernization and expansion program."

In assessing the earnings decline, Inco cited reduced deliveries of primary nickel, the decline in the average price received for copper and continued increases in unit costs and expenses.

Inco said it believes the "basic health" of the nickel market is realistic in its capital expenditure program, budgeted for about \$300 million this year.

Costs of Steel Pact: An Analysis

By James P. Gannon

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3 (AP-DJ)—The steel industry settled its long dispute this week and averted a strike, but the consequences could prove to be costly for the economy.

The major producers, led by U.S. Steel, promptly announced price increases. And this is only the first result of the labor pact.

Other immediate consequences include a steep and prolonged slump in steel production, which will burden the already-slow economic recovery.

Over the longer run, the steelmakers are expected to try to offset the impact of the settlement with a variety of steps that may reshape the industry. These include:

● The closing down of some old mills and a phasing out of the least profitable product lines, resulting in increased efficiency.

● Mergers, especially if the government approves a pending consolidation of National Steel and Granite City Steel.

● More serious consideration of establishing steel mills in nations where wages are low in an effort to meet foreign competition.

● A long-term reduction, resulting from all these moves, in the industry's employment.

The industry's chief negotiator, R. Heath Larry of U.S. Steel, estimates the settlement will increase hourly employment costs about 15 percent in the first year of the three-year pact.

President N.W. Freeman said the earnings reflect stronger contributions from construction and farm equipment, automotive parts, natural gas transmission, oil and land development.

The industry's operations are expected to hover at less than half of capacity for at least a while; mill officials project August shipments at 4.5 million tons, lowest for any month since July 1962.

More threatening to workers than the short-term closing and layoffs is the prospect of permanent mill closings. Steel executives privately concede, and union officials openly fear, the least efficient mills may be doomed.

Besides closely scrutinizing their operations for possible pruning, at least some steelmakers may begin eyeing each other as merger partners.

A prospect more threatening to the union, however, is the increased possibility that steelmakers will try establishing mills abroad.

One big company looking into the possibility of an overseas mill concedes that anticipation of a major labor cost increase here was one reason for exploring the idea.

Armco Steel Corp. is far along on an investigation of building a mill in Australia that would ship semifinished steel to the United States for final processing.

An executive says this proposition has "passed the 'whether' stage—it is only a question of when such a move will be made," he adds.

Though Armco is not disclosing its timetable, observers believe the costly labor settlement will increase its interest, and that of other producers, in overseas production.

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N.Y. Prices Plummet; Inflation Fears Cited

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT)—Renewed selling pressure smacked a jittery stock market today and sent prices tumbling across a broad front.

It was a day when the big-name "international" group—International Telephone & Telegraph and International Business Machines—set the tone of the market with their losses.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average plunged hour by hour to finish with a decline of 14.89 to 850.03. Yesterday, the blue-chip Dow rebounded thanks to the new steel contract and a strike settlement in the railroad industry.

But observers took a second look at the three-year steel pact today and found that it meant more inflation, higher prices for steel products and uncertainty for the mammoth industry.

Market psychology, already made bleak by a steady flow of unfavorable economic news at home and uncertainty about the dollar abroad, received a jolt from an unexpected source this morning.

The rise was 1.7 percent in the second quarter, at an annual rate. This contrasted with the unusually rapid productivity increase of 6.9 percent at an annual rate in the first quarter, the Labor Department reports.

International Nickel fell to its lowest price in five years after directors cut the quarterly dividend and the company reported a sharp decline in June-quarter earnings.

Another bank officer said, "We are at the economic crossroads. If the business picture sags, he said 'I would rule out any increase in the prime rate.'"

He said there is some upward pressure building in U.S. money market rates, but the critical period approaching the mid-September tax date is weeks away.

ability to lift the economy out of its lurch.

Statistics delineated the market's weakness. A total of 1,263 Big Board issues fell in price. There were 218 advances.

In a string of three straight days last week, the exchange showed more than 1,000 declines for each session. But the 1,263 declines today outnumbered the daily declines any day last week.

The American Exchange index fell 35 to 24.37. Declining issues led advances 839 to 125, with 185 issues unchanged. Volume rose to 3.59 million shares from 3.16 million yesterday.

Bankers in New York said they were surprised by the increase. They said the interest rate trend has been upward in recent weeks but they generally called the small Detroit bank's action premature.

"I think they are early," said one bank officer, "but they are probably going in the right direction." He said he had expected to see a move but not until sometime next month.

Another bank officer said, "We are at the economic crossroads. If the business picture sags, he said 'I would rule out any increase in the prime rate.'"

He said there is some upward pressure building in U.S. money market rates, but the critical period approaching the mid-September tax date is weeks away.

In San Francisco, the Bank of America said it is not surprised at the increase, "but we think it is too early," a spokesman said.

Inco Cuts Dividend After Profits Decline 55 Percent

TORONTO, Aug. 3 (Reuters)

International Nickel Co. of Canada cut its quarterly dividend 37.5 percent today after reporting a sharp drop in profits and revenues.

Second-quarter net was down 55 percent on a sales decline of 28.7 percent. For the half year, earnings were off 38.8 percent and sales were down 18.5 percent.

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970 211.46 296.6 Profits (millions) 26.05 57.97 Per Share 0.35 0.78

Revenue (millions) 440.5 540.8 Profits (millions) 62.85 102.41 Per Share 0.84 1.37

Revenue (millions) 184.4 160.7 Profits (millions) 14.21 13.95 Per Share 0.60 0.59

Revenue (millions) 487.6 493.2 Profits (millions) 41.76 40.7 Per Share 1.76 1.72

Revenue (millions) 318.8 306.4 Profits (millions) 6.75 5.63 Per Share 0.29 0.23

Revenue (millions) 589.0 580.2 Profits (millions) 10.17 8.42 Per Share 0.41 0.32

Revenue (millions) 134.88 148.28 Profits (millions) 2.89 4.54 Per Share 0.35 0.26

Revenue (millions) 512.0 552.7 Profits (millions) 6.2 23.97 Per Share 0.06 1.52

Revenue (millions) 100.5 98.9 Profits (millions) 9.64 10.0 Per Share 0.62 0.68

Revenue (millions) 227.1 213.3 Profits (millions) 23.37 24.86 Per Share 1.54 1.66

Revenue (millions) 318.8 279.8 Profits (millions) 31.54 24.75 Per Share 1.18 0.92

Revenue (millions) 600.8 534.6 Profits (millions) 50.01 43.14 Per Share 1.87 1.60

Tenneco Profits and Sales Rise in Quarter, First Half

HOUSTON, Aug. 3 (Reuters)

Profits at Tenneco rose 18 percent in both the second quarter and first half, the company reported today, as sales rose 11 percent in both periods.

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970 33.19 16.73 Profits (millions) 1.33 0.82

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970 68.0 55.4 Profits (millions) 4.3 2.7 Per Share 0.41 0.36

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970 132.3 117.7 Profits (millions) 8.4 6.7 Per Share 0.81 0.65

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970 53.55 47.98 Profits (millions) 2.19 1.78 Per Share 0.63 0.51

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970 93.7 88.94 Profits (millions) 3.21 2.81 Per Share 0.95 0.81

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970 527.4 472.6 Profits (millions) 59.53 58.88 Per Share 1.92 1.90

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970 184.4 160.7 Profits (millions) 14.21 13.95 Per Share 0.60 0.59

Pace of Output Slows in U.S. In Quarter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (NYT)

Productivity in the entire private economy rose much less rapidly in the second quarter of this year than in the first quarter, the Labor Department reports.

The rise was 1.7 percent in the second quarter, at an annual rate. This contrasted with the unusually rapid productivity increase of 6.9 percent at an annual rate in the first quarter, the Labor Department reports.

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News and Notes

France Aids CII The French government has extended its agreement to aid France's national computer company, Cie. Internationale pour l'Informatique (CII), for five years.

Japan Eases Bars The Japanese cabinet has approved the plan, recommended by the Foreign Investment Council last week, to free all but seven Japanese industries to direct foreign capital investments.

U.S. Finds Dumping The U.S. Treasury has ruled that clear sheet glass imported from France, Italy and West Germany is being sold in the United States at less than fair value.

Soviet Oil Estimate The Soviet Union's new Tyumen oil fields are expected to produce 400 million to 500 million tons of petroleum and 300,000 million to 400,000 million cubic meters of natural gas annually within the next 12 to 15 years, Tass reports.

Shows Denko Net Off TOKYO, Aug. 3 (AP-DJ)—Shows Denko's net profit fell 27 percent in the first half of this year, although sales increased 15 percent, the Japanese chemical and aluminum producer reported today.

Earnings totaled 2,117 billion yen (\$5.9 million), compared with 2,176 billion yen a year earlier. Sales were set at \$3,494 billion yen, up from 72,580 billion yen.

The company declared an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 25 yen per share.

Shows Denko said the profit decline was due to lower market prices for petrochemical and aluminum products and to heavy expenditure on anti-pollution equipment.

Small Bank Raises Prime Rate 5 to 6.5%

DETROIT, Aug. 3 (AP-DJ)

Michigan Bank raised its prime rate today to 6.5 from 6 percent.

The rate—for the most credit-worthy corporate customers—is closely watched as it is the base from which commercial lending rates are scaled up.

Bankers in New York said they were surprised by the increase. They said the interest rate trend has been upward in recent weeks but they generally called the small Detroit bank's action premature.

"I think they are early," said one bank officer, "but they are probably going in the right direction." He said he had expected to see a move but not until sometime next month.

Another bank officer said, "We are at the economic crossroads. If the business picture sags, he said 'I would rule out any increase in the prime rate.'"

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He said there is some upward pressure building in U.S. money market rates, but the critical period approaching the mid-September tax date is weeks away.

Vesco Is Said to Now Hold 0% of IOS Preferred Stock

GENEVA, Aug. 3 (NYT)

L. Vesco, head of International Controls Corp., is reported to have acquired about 40 percent of the preferred shares of Investors Overseas Services in his fight for control of mutual fund complex.

"We are doing very well," a Vesco associate said yesterday in an asked about a report that he had acquired through an IOS subsidiary had raised his holdings over 15 million preferred shares.

Production Up DETROIT, Aug. 3 (AP)—U.S. makers reported production gains of about 5.8 percent this year over the year-ago month, drop at Chrysler and American Motors was attributed to adjustments for model changes.

Neuwirth International Fund NV has gained 78% in 16 months

Dow Jones has gained 20.1%

This total is said to be exclusive of the 3.6 million shares that Mr. Vesco obtained from an IOS subsidiary but which he has been enjoined by a Canadian court from voting pending a ruling on the propriety of the transaction.

The preferred shareholders elect 18 of the 27 board members of the Canadian-registered IOS Ltd., parent firm of the financial conglomerate.

One of the recent acquisitions was reported to have been a block of 400,000 shares bought from the family trust of John M. King, the Denver oil man who unsuccessfully bid to take over the financially troubled IOS last year.

Mr. King encountered financial trouble of his own and is now in litigation with IOS and Mr. Vesco.

Shows Denko said the profit decline was due to lower market prices for petrochemical and aluminum products and to heavy expenditure on anti-pollution equipment.

The company's profit outlook is uncertain. It is involved in an important court case concerning alleged mercury poisoning deriving from waste water of one of its plants. A court decision is expected in September.

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Revenue (millions) 1971 1970 318.8 279.8 Profits (millions) 31

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for High, Low, Div., and Net. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued From Page 8' and 'J-K'.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for High, Low, Div., and Net. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued From Page 8' and 'L'.

prices in primary markets as registered today in New York

Table listing commodity prices for items like Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and various oils, with columns for price and change.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table showing U.S. commodity prices for various goods, including agricultural products and metals.

Market Summary

Summary table of market activity, including sections for Most Active Stocks, Dow Jones Averages, and Dow Jones Industrials.

Stocks and Bonds

Large table of stock and bond prices, organized by company or sector, with columns for price, change, and other market data.

Advertisement for 'SOCIÉTÉS DE DÉVELOPPEMENT RÉGIONAL' featuring financial details, a list of member banks, and information about 8% guaranteed bonds due 1986.

Handwritten signature 'J. J. ...' at the bottom right of the page.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Main table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for various market indices and specific stock listings.

European Markets

Table showing closing prices for European markets in local currencies, including Amsterdam, Brussels, and London.

European Gold Markets

Table showing gold market prices in London, Paris, and Zurich.

Foreign Stock Indexes

Table listing foreign stock indexes for various countries like Australia, Canada, and Japan.

Tokyo Exchange

Table showing exchange rates and prices for the Tokyo market.

Advertisement for Herald Tribune featuring a large '25% DISCOUNT' and details about subscription rates and terms.

London

Table of stock prices and market activity for the London exchange.

Zurich

Table of stock prices and market activity for the Zurich exchange.

One Dollar

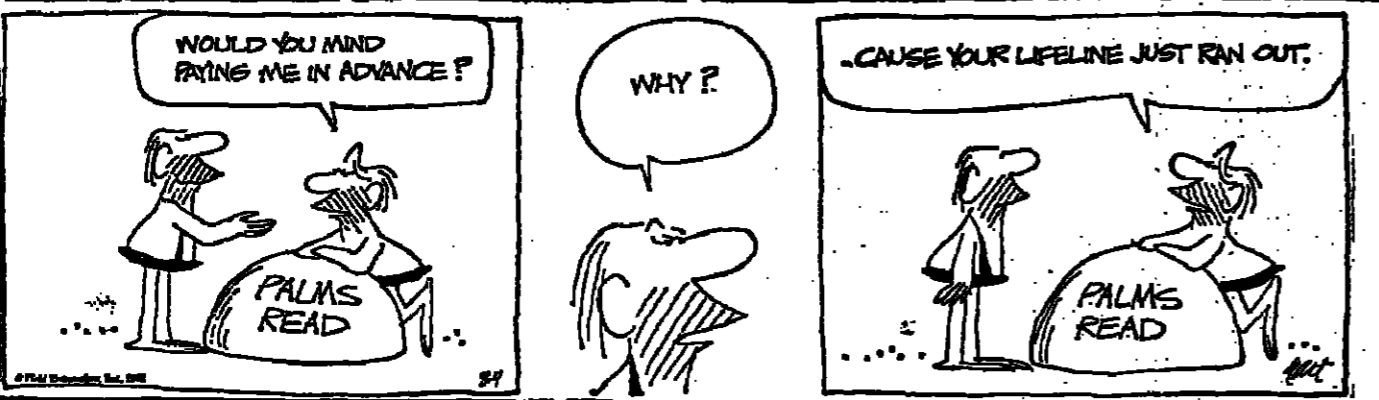
Table showing exchange rates for various currencies against the US Dollar.

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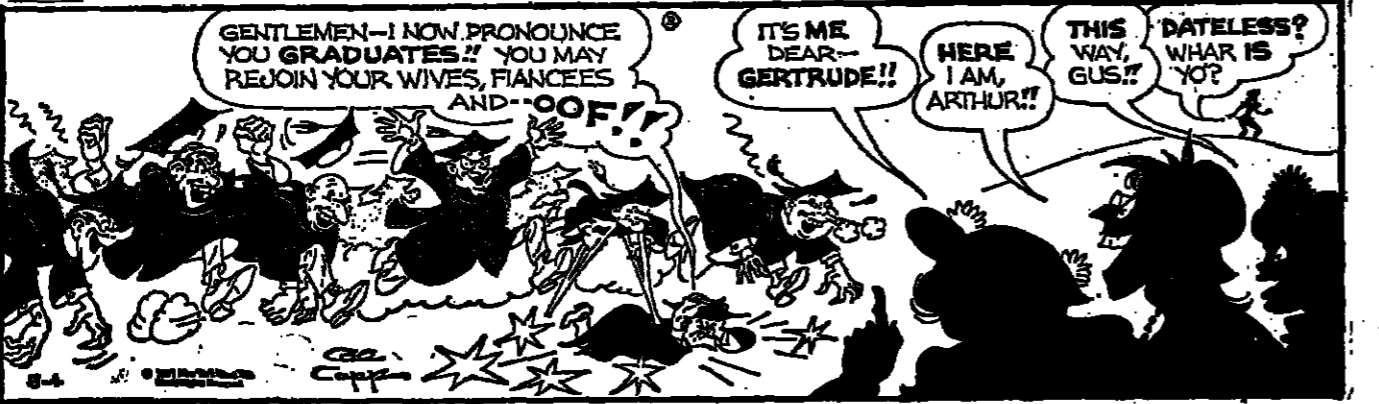
PEANUTS



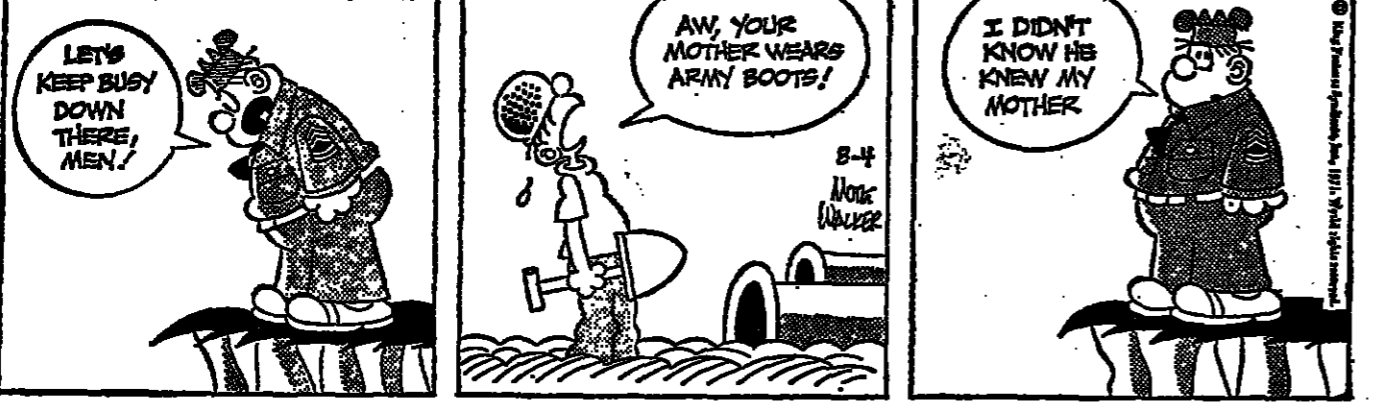
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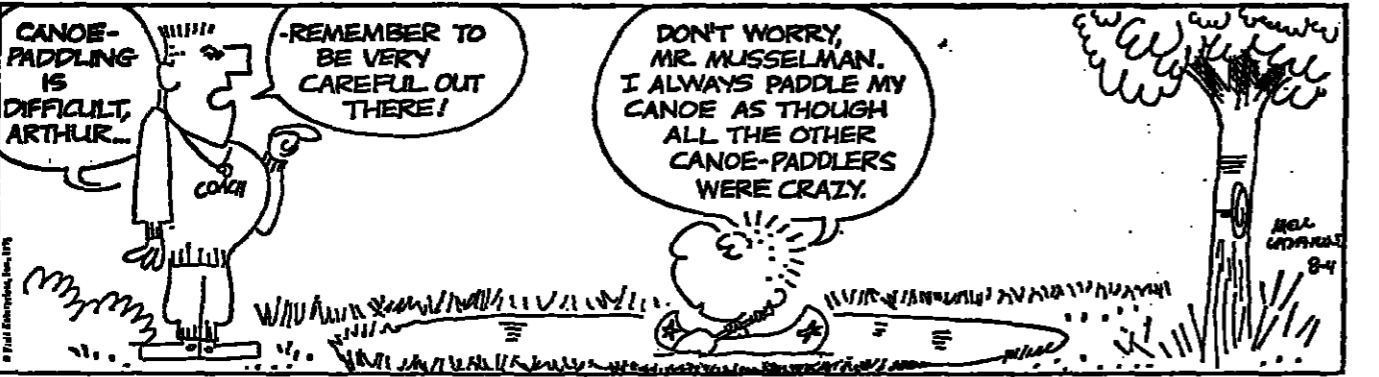


BEETLE



BAILEY

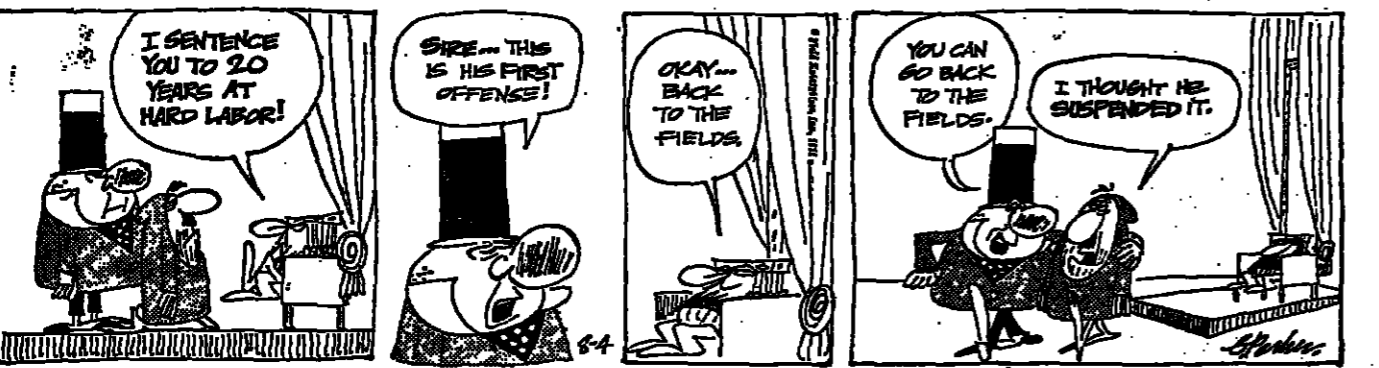
MISS PEACH



BUSAWYER



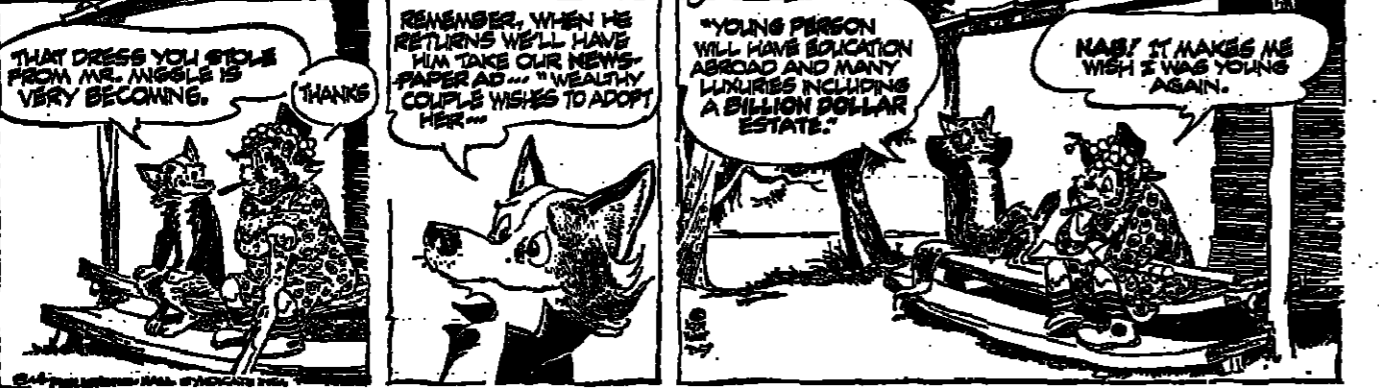
WIZARD of ID



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BRIDGE

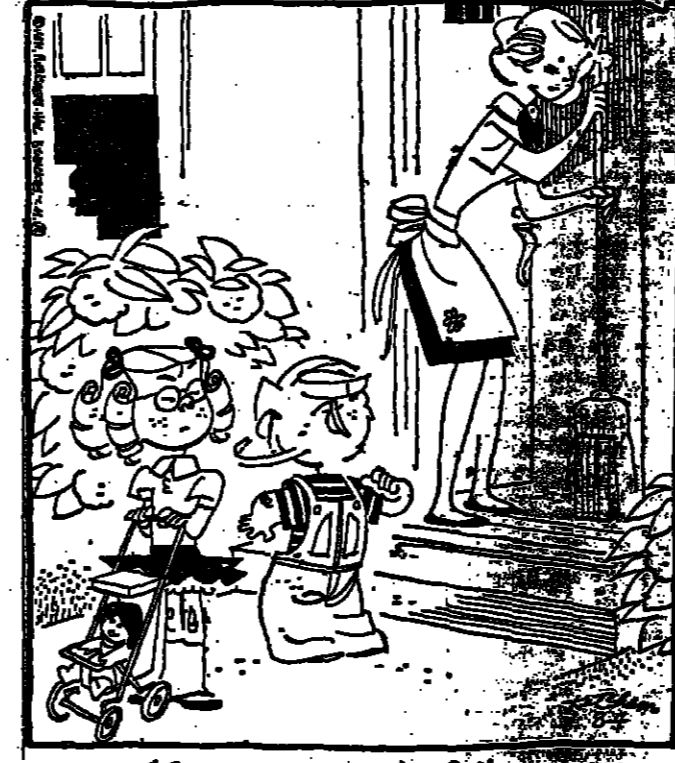
By Alan Truscott

Neither side should reach a game on the deal but the auction became confused after South's opening of one diamond was overcalled by West with two clubs. This bid would usually show more in terms of high cards and North's bid of two spades was also on the aggressive side. East was then in difficulty. Once his partner had overcalled he wished to reach game and could not therefore afford to make a nonforcing bid of three hearts. His choice of three spades simply showed game ambition and left his heart suit hidden. Over West's four clubs North jumped to five diamonds as an advance save, believing that his opponents would bid and make game in clubs or hearts if left to themselves. The save was in fact a "phantom," and East was happy to double. West might have inferred that his partner held hearts and led that suit. The defenders would then have taken three tricks without any trouble. A club lead would also have been safe, for South would have had to lose three tricks eventually. But West led the spade ace, hoping to judge from the appearance of the dummy what he should do at the second trick. East dropped the spade four, intending simply to discourage a spade continuation, and West shifted to the club queen—disastrously. South won with the ace and drew trumps, ending in dummy. He cashed the spade king, discarding a heart, and ruffed a spade when East's queen appeared. Dummy's last two spades were established for two more heart discards and the declarer's two heart losers shrank to one. Five diamonds doubled was made. When the hand was replayed, East-West played three hearts, falling by one trick.

Bridge hand diagram showing North, South, West, and East cards and tricks.

Solution to Previous Puzzle: A grid of numbers for a crossword puzzle.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Jumble puzzle instructions and a grid of letters to be rearranged into words.

BOOKS

EXPLORATIONS

By Gilbert Highet. Oxford University Press, New York, 383 pp., \$8.50.

Reviewed by Thomas R. Edwards

GILBERT Highet once was almost unavoidable; he published 11 books between 1949 and 1962, and their least blending of easy scholarship and reassuring skepticism about the pretensions of artistic modernism made him a prominent landmark in the middle latitudes of Eisenhower culture. For the Book-of-the-Month Club audience there was Highet the urban but not intimidatingly brainy belle-lettrist, the ideal professor who wished they'd had in college; for academic people uneasy about their own credentials, Highet was the guide, philosopher and friend who in "The Art of Teaching" pointed the way toward the civilization that had somehow been left out of their education. To a Philistine realm, that is, Highet came as the emissary of a comfortable Anglo-American academic man-of-letters, to say that we weren't quite so hopeless as we feared. Modernism was mostly a hoax; the old virtues still held water; with just a bit more style and grace we could hold our heads up in any company. But it all seems so long ago, and reading "Explorations," Highet's first book in nine years, is something like listening to a Golden Oldie record. None of these 40 essays and radio talks appears to have been written after 1964, and most of them date from the late 1950s. In those that concern themselves with important modern writers Highet strikes the note that seems to characterize his sense of his own times: the note of persistent moral disgust. An honorable attempt to praise Joyce as a comic genius stumbles over an incurable conviction that he was a founleined alcoholic boor. "Joyce was common. He was vulgar. He was cheap, and he knew it"—in short, he regrettably "did not have the opportunity of meeting refined and civilized people." Highet is joined by Henry Miller's ability to write "base and revolting" sexual descriptions in a rich and exciting style, and he can only conclude that Miller was "close to derangement" when he wrote the "Tropics." Even Ezra Pound's misanthropic of Latin poetry are "coarse and degrading," to say nothing of the "gobs of filth" in the "Cantos." Now a man whose moral sensibilities are so vulnerable to mere reading should have a lot to say about the more liberal and public horrors of recent history, and it might be instructive to hear what so clear a distinguished virtue made of recent and coming history. Highet tells us that some of these essays have been revised for this volume, only an occasional grumble about hippies, student protest, and "power to the people" (Lord Acton is invoked to show how bad an idea that is) takes any notice of the events that have made the fifties seem considerably more than a decade removed from the seventies. About the closest he gets to now is in a discussion (written in 1950) of medieval millennial crazes, which has been added a postscript on the experience of one of students in the Columbia disorders of 1968: "Some weeks later, his face drawn and pale and his voice somber, his whole gait and expression those of a much older man, he told me how he had heard one of the fanatical leaders expound, with great glee, a plan for completely destroying the main library of Columbia University, tier by tier; how he had suggested that some of the boys at least might be worth saving, and how he had been silent with a stream of vile obscenity. As he talked, he gazed in my mind's eye at the figure of a leader, dressed as fantastically as a character in a surrealist ballet but also foul with body-dirt and daisy with drugs. Burn the library! Destroy the books! At that moment, my pupil decided that the whole movement had got crazy." If this has its deficiencies an analysis of student revolt, it's the time if inadvertent come Together pupil and mentor on the nightmare that has haunted Highet all along—the licentious impulses released by modernism, the "surrealist" get hideously literal and in a crescendo of filth, mess and general bad taste: library, all that's solid and orderly in our cultural heritage, get up in flames! (I'd like to know more about that "plan"—let's slushily hard to dispose of it in small bits.) But the transmutation of Highet's student "a much older man" does at bridge the generation gap, I suppose. Unfortunately there's a drama of this kind in "Explorations," which is not really exploratory. The preface is copied from East Hampton, where Highet keeps Columbia and its barbarians at a safe distance but keeps something less than venturing into the blank spaces of the world. Rather, he has a kind of a tripping or picknicking (steals the quaint derivations of fancy words and the like) or, better, some alert rummaging through the stacks of literature, where grandmother's wedding day, Highet comes upon Barrie's drama of poverty in rural Scotland, Meredith's "Shaving of Shag," or the affecting story of the 19th-century diarist Mrs. Fleming. One is grateful for all reminders that literature is fun, and that "Explorations" is pleasurable reading for nostalgic moods. Gilbert Highet doesn't really live as they now are.

CROSSWORD

By Will We

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words.

Feuerbach Takes Pan Am Shot Put

Prefontaine Wins 5,000 Meters

By Neil Amdur. CALI, Colombia, Aug. 3 (NYT). Steve Prefontaine continued United States dominance of long-distance track and field events at the Pan-American Games last night with a convincing victory in the 5,000-meter run.

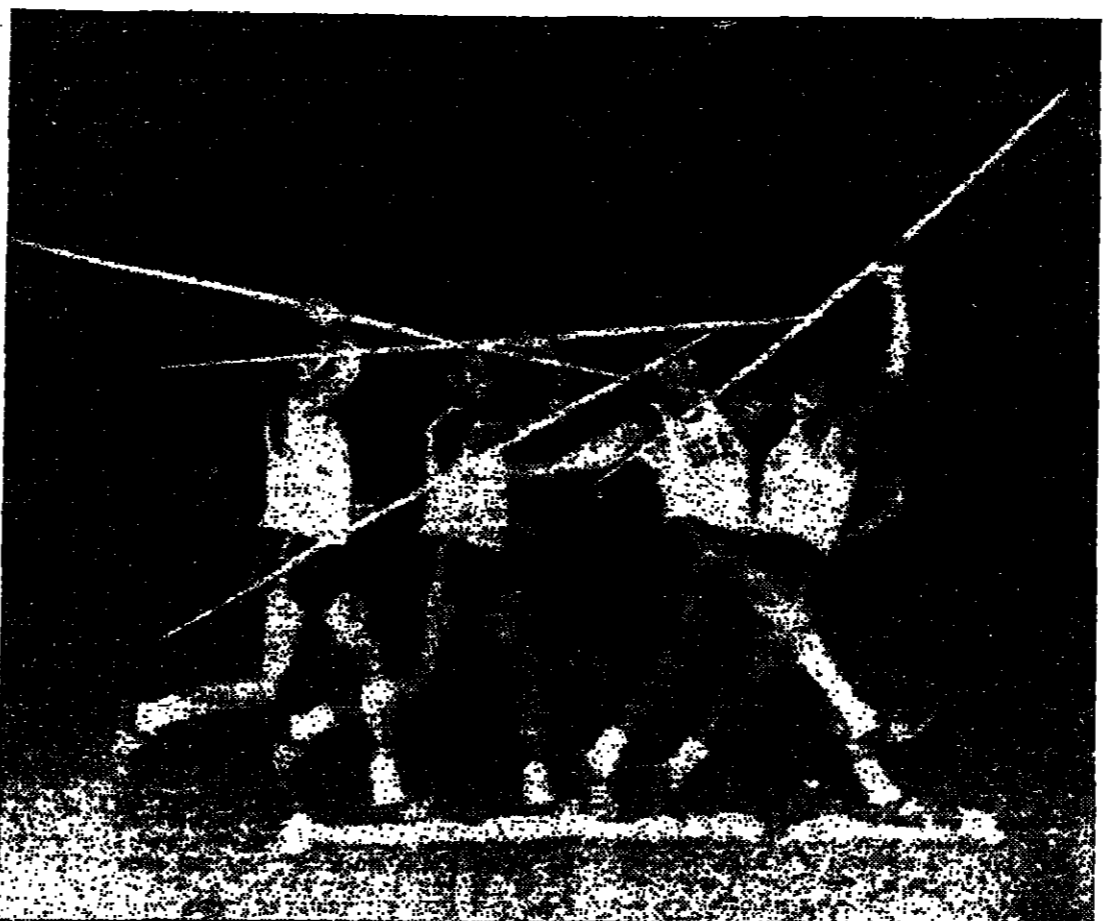
way into the race when a Chilean, Edmundo Warnke, decided to test Prefontaine. The test lasted less than a lap.

Washington eight-oared crew a sound whipping and a United States doubles crew; for which hopes had been high settled for third place. Brazil won the other two gold medals at stake on the water.

Closest Divisional Race

Red Sox Beat Orioles, Trail in AL East by 4 1/2

By Sam Goldaper. NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT). The Boston Red Sox are determined to keep baseball interest in at least one division race. In the closest competition in the four major-league divisions, the Red Sox defeated the pace-setting Orioles 7-4 last night in Boston and cut Baltimore's lead in the American League Eastern Division to 4 1/2 games.



AIMING HIGH—Javelin thrower Bill Skinner of Knoxville, Tenn., shows his form in a four-exposure photograph at the Pan American Games in Cali, Colombia.

RED SMITH Legal Pitch

NEW YORK—Sam McDowell, who once threw a baseball so hard he broke two of his own ribs, has finally low-bridged his boss. McDowell deked Gabe Paul with a legal pitch and the Cleveland general manager is crying murder most foul.

McDowell is going to court to break a contract on which he says the Cleveland club defaulted. The Indians are filing a grievance against McDowell, the first such action by a club since Arthur Doubleday converted a cow pasture to unmutual uses.

McDowell's contract called for a \$2,000 bonus if he pitched 270 innings or more. It provided for additional pay for every game the pitcher won after his 20th victory.

Anti-Apartheid Protest Held At U.S. Tennis Tournament

From Wire Dispatches. CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 3.—Top-seeded American Arthur Ashe of Gum Spring, Va., beat Nikkii Pilić of Yugoslavia, 6-4, 6-3, in a first-round match in the \$50,000 U.S. pro championships at the Longwood Cricket Club yesterday, and as the match was in progress, anti-apartheid protesters began a demonstration.

left without incident after the match. In other matches, Bob Lutz of Los Angeles beat Fred Stolle of Australia, 6-3, 6-4; Ken Rosewall of Australia beat Mark Cox of Britain, 6-3, 6-3; Andrés Gimeno of Spain defeated Torben Ulrich of Denmark, 6-1, 6-1; and Ismael al-Shafie of Egypt topped American Ron Holmberg, 6-3, 6-2.

Onus of the Bonus. This leaves two questions for a court: (1) Was the bonus provision that induced the players to sign? (2) Did the club knowingly offer invalid bonus clauses as inducements?

Carlos of Eagles Put on Waivers

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP).—The Philadelphia Eagles placed former Olympic sprinter John Carlos on waivers as teams sought to pare down to the National Football League's Aug. 5 limit of 60 players. Carlos was signed as a wide receiver.

Monday's Line Scores

Table with columns for American League and National League, listing teams and their scores. Includes teams like New York Yankees, Boston Red Sox, Philadelphia Phillies, etc.

The Scoreboard

Table listing tennis match results from various tournaments, including names of players and their scores.

Defection by Cuban Athlete, Boxing Riot Add to Tumult

CALI, Colombia, Aug. 3 (NYT). A boxing riot, the defection of a Cuban athlete, the condemnation of a Colombian hero and a controversy over two American marathons have added to the tumult to the first week of the Pan-American Games.

While Cuban officials tried patiently to rationalize Hernandez's decision, "He was not a happy athlete," one delegate said, Colombian committee members were mulling another delicate matter: How to handle Alvaro Mejia, their premier distance runner.

Porsche Quits Manufacturers' Auto Title Series

STUTTGART, West Germany, Aug. 3 (AP).—Porsche, maker of sports cars which three times won the world manufacturers' championship, today announced withdrawal from the series.

Golfer Harrelson Has 76 in Debut; Like Going 0-for-4

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 3 (AP).—Ken Harrelson bagged a balmy putter and struggled to a 76 yesterday in his first brush with professional golf, but the former baseball star promised to break par today.

Santos of Brazil Held to 2-2 Tie; No Goal for Pele

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Santos of Brazil and Deportivo Cali of Colombia played to a 2-2 tie last night at Yankee Stadium in an exhibition soccer game postponed from Sunday because of rain.

Oakland Gets NBA's Golden State Warriors

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3 (AP).—The San Francisco Warriors of the National Basketball Association announced yesterday they will play all their home games in Oakland next season and have changed their name to the Golden State Warriors.

Paris Amusements

Advertisement for Paris Amusements featuring Le Chagrin et la Pitié, Marcel Ophuls, and Lido.

Garvey's Clout In Dodger 9th Beats Giants

From Wire Dispatches. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Steve Garvey hit a three-run homer with two out in the ninth inning, giving the Los Angeles Dodgers a 5-4 triumph over the San Francisco Giants last night at Candlestick Park.

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for National League and American League, listing teams and their records.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Large section of classified advertisements including job openings, real estate, and other services.

Observer U.S. Inspected

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Ever since publication of the Pentagon Papers, government people have been complaining about the press invading the government's privacy. "Unthinkable," said an FBI man. "Unthinkable to have a situation where people cannot even write memos in the privacy of government offices without some newspaper getting hold of the material."



Baker

And so saying, he bent his head to the delicate task, at which the interviewer had interrupted him, of installing a wiretap. "Privacy," said the Internal Revenue Service agent, pausing in his work to glance up from his desk. "It's absolutely essential to good government."

The citizen with whom he had been talking cleared his throat. The agent looked at him with annoyance. "Quit stalling," he said. "We want to know exactly how much money you earned last year and how you earned it. And remember, we have ways of making you talk."

The agent scanned some papers which the man had given him. "What's this?" he demanded. "You can't have this \$35 deduction for entertaining unless you tell us who you entertained, when you entertained them, and what you talked about."

Over at the local draft board, the government's representatives were so busy inquiring into a young man's religious creed, in order to decide whether he deserved to be shipped to Asia for cannon fodder, that they could not pause for an interview. All that the public obviously had no right to know the private conversations of government officials who were responsible for keeping athletes from being drafted.

"Of course, privacy is essential to our work," explained an official of the Census Bureau. "The reason should be obvious." He turned back to the 1980 census form, which he was preparing. "Listen," he said, changing the subject, "don't you think it would be interesting to make everybody in America all tell me next time

how many bottles of whiskey they have in the house?" At the office where the Army was dismantling its program of civilian surveillance, the officer refused to be interviewed. "Our files show that we had a file on you before we began dismantling our program," he said by way of explanation. "And we don't talk to anybody we've had a file on."

"But don't feel bad about it," his deputy quickly added. "Our files show we had a file on everybody." "I would be inopportune to have the public privy to confidential government communications which, if published, might show that the government has not been completely honorable at all times," explained a postal worker who was busy sitting open letters to inspect for marijuana, revealing them and stamping them "damaged in handling."

Down the street, at the Department of Motor Vehicles, a clerk was asking an applicant for a driver's license if he was diabetic, subject to fainting spells, senile, imbecile or alcoholic. "The government has a right to privacy, just like Bethlehem Steel," said the clerk.

At the State Department, not surprisingly, there was almost total opposition to anybody's knowing anything. "Just imagine," said a State Department man who did not want anyone to know his name, "what a difficult time Prof. Kissinger would have running a foreign policy if people kept prying."

It was impossible to get to a highly authoritative spokesman at the Pentagon. "Who are you?" asked a man at the door who looked as if he had nothing so much as the thought of having the government's privacy violated. "Who do you want to see? What do you want? Why don't you have an appointment? Are you now or have you ever been a member? Why or why not, as the case may be? Have you been vaccinated in the past three years? How long have you been married? Do you know where your children are at this time? Fill out this form, not failing to include 25 of your leading computer identification numbers. Strip to the knees, open your mouth and say 'ah.'"

Telegrams, Cable and Newspapers

By Waverley Root

PARIS (UPI)—I have no idea how many news dispatches I filed during more than 40 years of journalism—tens of thousands, I suppose. But I do remember the shortest and the longest of the lot, and also that neither of them was printed.

The shortest was two words: "OPERA BURNING," filed from the Paris Bureau of the United Press about 1935. A friend of mine was attending a performance at the Paris Opera when fire broke out somewhere in the rafters; he made for a phone and gave me the news. A short staff by two-word flash and headed for the scene.

The Paris Opera is a world-famous building, always good for a story, and any theater fire during a performance has awesome possibilities. By the time I got there, firemen had extinguished the incipient flames. I was glad of course that the Opera was intact, but it killed a good story. The singing of a tenor or two would perhaps not have been too great a price to pay for a good headline.

My longest dispatch was 5,000 words, sent from the London office of the Chicago Tribune in 1928, when King George V fell gravely ill. There was no airmail in those days. When his malady first developed, the best I could do was to put his lengthy obituary aboard a boat and pray that God would save the king until it reached the other side. It was still in mid-Atlantic the evening I found my desk hidden under advance proofs of the front pages of all the London morning papers, boxed with heavy black mourning bands, devoted exclusively to the history of a reign expected to end during the night. What to do? Wait for the actual death and cable the 5,000 words of the already mailed obituary at ruinous urgent rates, or send the story at once, while I could still do so by radio via Toronto at Imperial preference tariffs? I chose the latter course; and the next day the king had recovered. It is just possible that my obituary finally surfaced when the king actually died in 1936, but I was no longer working for the Chicago Tribune then, and don't know. In any case, nobody ever reproached me for sending 5,000 unnecessary words.

Rumor

An explanation for the king's illness and his sudden recovery from it was whispered around Fleet Street at the time, but never got into print, for the British press was much more circumspect about the royal family than this is now. It has never been printed since either, so far as I know. It was this: The king, according to the grapevine, had been poisoned by an infected tooth, which he stubbornly refused to have pulled. No one in the United Kingdom

dared remove a tooth from the royal mouth against the sovereign's will. The Prince of Wales, who was touring Africa, was recalled hastily to London, where he authorized the act of his majesty. The story is probably apocryphal, but it is true that the king's recovery coincided with the return of the Prince of Wales.

We wrote our dispatches in those days in cables, now a dead language. Today's efficient high-speed communications have killed this picturesque idiom. News stories today are sent in plain language, prepositions and punctuation included. But in the old days, the important thing was to keep the word count down. For big customers like newspapers and wire services, the cable companies were remarkably lenient about what they would accept as a single word; as a result all sorts of hybrid monsters developed. Surface and preface were tacked arbitrarily as it suited the writer at receiving them. No one wired: "THE PRESIDENT IS GOING FROM LONDON TO PARIS" (eight words at five cents a word), but: "PRESIDENT EXLONDON PARISWARDS" (three words). "No" and "not" disappeared from the language; instead the prefix "un-" was affixed to the handiest word. Verbs commonly followed by prepositions found the prepositions glued to them as preface—an army did not hold off an attack, it held off an attack. This was a technique full of traps, for many verbs already boasted prepositional prefixes, whose meanings differed from coined words which might produce the same forms; if you wanted to convey the information that someone was looking over a situation, you would court misunderstanding if you cabalized it into "overlooking," a situation.

New Words

Some words had a different meaning in ordinary speech and in cables. "Ignore" (refuse to take notice of) in cables meant "does not know about" (one word for four), a return, incidentally, to the archaic meaning of the word. Cables even contributed new words to the English language. When I first came to Paris, "tendentious" was not in English dictionaries. It is now. We Paris correspondents found it so useful that we Anglicized it and included it in our cables; and as it did not exist in English, it moved into the general vocabulary.

The classic example of cables is attributed to Ernest Hemingway, whether truthfully or not I have no idea. I think it has never been published—indeed until very recently it would have been considered unprintable. The story goes that Hemingway was stationed in Dublin, a city given to periods of doldrums. During one of them he permitted himself a weekend in Paris, without mentioning this fact to his paper. Unfortunately this was the exact weekend when all hell broke loose in Ireland, catch-

ing Hemingway flatfootedly off base. To his paper's cabied indignation, Hemingway, the legend goes, replied, in irreproachable cables: "ADVISE YOU UPSTICK JOB ARSEWARDS."

The first message ever transmitted over the newly invented electric telegraph in 1844, was "WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT!" (assisted, of course, by Samuel P.R. Morse, who composed this opus). Snapper wires have been produced since, especially in interoffice exchanges between newspapers and their correspondents, which never reach the public eye. Thus Larry Rue of the Chicago Tribune, who was covering Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece from his office in Vienna, received in 1930 a wire from the home office reading: "CONGRATULATIONS YOUR TERRITORY EXTENDED TO COVER TURKEY TRAK ERMAN STARYA ERMANOVY FALSTENING EGYPT." Larry answered: "CAN EYE HAVE BICYCLE?" (Having a pilot's license, he got a plane).

During World War II, an American paper complained to a correspondent who was not producing much copy that his competitors were outdoing him: "X FILING NUMEROUS SCOOPS Y GETTING EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEWS Z SETTING RIVERS ON FIRE." His answer was pathetic: "DON'T WANT SET RIVERS ON FIRE." A British correspondent in Cairo was instructed to: "FILE 1000 WORDS WILL EGYPT ENTER WAR." He complied as follows: "NO NO ONE THOUSAND TIMES NO."

Ethiopia

Not all interoffice wires were humorous. At the outbreak of the Ethiopian war, Andre Berding, Associated Press bureau chief in Rome, subsequently an assistant secretary of state, showed me a wire he had just received from New York. It read: "JITTERS DATELINING WEBB MILLER DISAPPEARS QUOTE ABOARD ITALIAN TROOPSHIP UNQUOTE IF UNTRUE MILLERS ON TROOPSHIP SPIKE IT IF TRUE WHERE ARE YOU?" (JITTERS was the Associated Press's pet name for the United Press; the UP called the AP ROCKS).

The Ethiopian war also inspired another cable I am never likely to forget. Col. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, anticipating the Ethiopian conflict some six months before it actually broke out, ordered Will Barber of his London bureau, to Addis Ababa. Will discovered it would take two weeks for the recommended inoculations against tropical diseases. He cabled the colonel to ask if he should delay his departure long enough for the various shots or leave without them. "ARE YOU A HISTORIAN OR A NEWSWAPERMAN?" the colonel answered. Will sat idly in Addis Ababa waiting for something to happen for several months. On the day the Italians invaded, he died of blackwater fever.

Former President Lyndon B. Johnson visited the Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library in Austin, Texas, Sunday and signed autographs for about three and a half hours. About 3,000 persons came to see the building and the man. It was Johnson's first announced visit since opening day, May 18, and he helped draw a record crowd. The record of 8,500 was set on opening day and crowds have averaged about 2,000 a day since then. Several hundred persons greeted the former President and his wife when they arrived. Not a single protester marred the day for Johnson. LBJ appeared to bask in the friendliness of the crowd, shaking hands, and greeting personal friends and well wishers. One Austin youngster had a cast on his broken arm autographed by Johnson. Most of the visitors at the library, however, wanted books and other mementos autographed. He filled all the requests.

French Navy Capt. Philippe de Gaulle, the general's only son, has created a flurry of political comment in Paris after snubbing a member of the French Senate—much as his father used to do—at a public ceremony. The snubbed senator, Etienne Dailly, admitted in this week's Paris Match that he has seen to see Defense Minister Michel Debré over what he calls Capt. de Gaulle's "inadmissible comportment" during a graduation ceremony last month of military officers. Capt. de Gaulle, who will be promoted to rear admiral next month, when introduced to Mr. Dailly at the graduation, "placed his hands behind his back, fixed his eyes on the horizon, and read the checks handed to him. It appears that Philippe has no more love for the opposition-dominated French upper house than his father. It is not the first time opposition politicians have had difficulty with Philippe, who in their judgment tends to act as though he is more than simply one more military officer."

RE-MARRIED: Actress Ted Jones and financier Norton moon in a civil ceremony in Los Angeles after lawyers advised him that their May 30 wedding in the San Francisco Channel might not be recognized by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. EXPECTING: Mrs. Mick Jagger. The Red Stones star made the announcement during a stopover in London on the way to a visit in Denmark. Maurice Girodard, French publisher of erotic books and his company, Olympia, from New York back to France. He said he was going home because the actions of the French government against him subsided.

DIVORCED: Film director Vincente Minnelli, 58, former husband of the late Judy Garland, and his third wife, Tuesday Starnes Dennis Radwan, 40, in Los Angeles on grounds of irreconcilable differences. They were married ten years. SIGNED: Actress Katharine Hepburn to star in the screen version of Graham Greene's novel, "Travels

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